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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2482.

LEGISLATURE IS ON THE LAST DAY OF REGULAR SESSION

Many Important Measures Still Remain Unconsidered on Dockets.

Hawaii's second legislature will enter upon its last day of the regular session today. The Senate is fairly well along with its work but the House has a deal of work to do, and important work at that. The most necessary measure is that which provides for the appropriations under the loan bill, the act having passed the Senate and second reading in the House last night. Its fate is in doubt as is that of the County amendments measure.

In addition to these there are some 25 Senate bills which are before the House on third reading. Among these are the Kona-Kau railroad franchise, census law amendments, on attachments and garnishments, exemption of personal property from attachments, on writs of habeas corpus, trial by referees, corporation and partnership laws, vaccination, Hilo High School and Fire Department, Kerosene Oil Inspection, Bonds for Public Officers, Protection from Explosives, Gambling, Foreign Corporations and to reorganize the Judiciary.

The closing scenes of the House session displayed no unanimity whatever. The Long bill had in it the Pauoa purchase section and this brought about a fight which was not without bitterness and when the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, with a majority of the Oahu members voting against it the last chance of harmony vanished. It was reasonably certain before that an extension might be granted but it seems just as sure now that a request for extra time would not receive the unanimous vote of either House. The session today promises to be interesting at least.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House began its day's work with the veto by the Governor of the Public Administrators act. The Governor had many objections to the measure not the least of which was the constitution of the clerk of the court as the administrator as against the usual relatives. By a unanimous vote, of 29 to 0, the motion of Paele, to sustain the veto, was carried.

The bill of the Gamewell Company for the fire alarm box in the Executive Building, \$150, was presented by the Public Works department, it having gone first to the Attorney-General. Secretary Carter addressed the Speaker as clerk and his message was returned.

FOR FEDERAL AID.

The Senate sent down the joint resolution on harbors and lighthouses, it was certified and the House took it up and passed it.

The Senate transmitted the Salaries bill for the eighteen months period, which was read by title and passed the first time.

The Military Committee reported on the resolution from the Senate affecting band discipline, the recommendation being that the bandmaster should have discretion as to stopping pay and making the time of inter-island steamer concerts an hour, and the amended resolution passed.

The veto by the Governor of the omnibus municipal bill was read and on motion its consideration was put over until this morning, after which the House took a recess for luncheon.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

Senate Bill 156, referring to corporations and partnerships between them, was passed third reading by 17 to 12.

The Senate bill, No. 192, incorporating the suggestions of Gov. Dole with reference to the County act, came up on second reading and on motion of Mr. Vida went to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 135, providing for the reorganization of the military, was fought by Paele, who objected to gubernatorial appointments and he succeeded in killing the bill by 13 ayes and 15 noes. Paele moved to reconsider and then to indefinitely postpone, but he made the latter motion too quick and the Republicans caught him and prevented reconsideration just at that time.

Bill 37, the Kaohi measure for the reorganization of the Board of Health, was passed by 23 to 5.

The measure providing for the payment of principal and interest of the Fire Claims bonds, was passed, 17 to 9, the objectors being Home Rulers who have talked so much about the payment of the Fire Claims awards.

TO KILL NEW COUNTY BILL.

Vida moved to reconsider the vote by which the County Act amendatory bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee, Kumalae seconding. It was shown that Chairman Andrade was then at work on the measure and the Speaker (Knudsen) asked why there should be any rush over the matter and Kumalae responded: "We want to kill this bill right now. Here it gives certain rights and powers to Supt. Cooper. I don't believe in giving any one power in the county who is not elected by the people." Later he argued to put the matter off until the bill was returned to the House.

The Pure Food bill was taken up and passed without a dissenting vote.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

The measure relating to adoption of children, providing that children so adopted should inherit from the par-

ents adopting, was discussed at some length. Paele objected to the measure and Kumalae made a long speech in which he feared that new-comers would secure adoption by Hawaiians and thus deprive children of their property. Andrade made a strong battle for the measure but the bill failed to pass, the vote being 15 to 14.

LICENSE BILL PASSED.

The liquor license bill, governing manufacture and sale of liquors, was read in English only. Harris began the amendments to the measure by asking that druggists be permitted to sell four gallons instead of one quart, as the plantations buy in the larger quantity. The brewery license was placed at \$250, to agree with the special measure passed.

The special amendments placed in the bill, to make its provisions cover beer saloons as well, were the subject of much discussion. An explanation was made of the sections from entering evasions, keeping out women and permitting police to enter the saloons. Lewis wanted to reduce the distance from a church from 300 feet to 150 feet, but got no second.

The bill was then passed third reading by 24 ayes, 5 noes, those being cast by Kaili, Kaniho, Pulaa, Paele and Vida, after which the House took a recess.

PRESENTATION TO BECKLEY.

John Gandall on behalf of the House expressed the feeling of appreciation of the courtesy with which the Speaker had presided over the second Legislature of the Territory. He said the members recognized the impartiality and the justice of the rulings, which showed that political differences were not recognized but the animus was the good of the people, and for the unity of the action of the House.

On behalf of the House, and the committee composed of Messrs. Lewis, Harris, Kellinot and himself, he then proceeded, with the others, to the Speaker's table and presented Mr. Beckley with a gold watch and guard, saying that their best wishes attended him ever.

Speaker Beckley said he was taken by complete surprise and could not acknowledge the feelings of the members and reciprocate the feeling that all knew that they were here for the good of the people. Much had been done, he said, and the people would welcome back their representatives who would go back with the new system of government, with the most vital act promulgated an accomplishment and the new order established. He asked all to continue their work in unity, for the people and the Territory. He then declared a recess.

HILO ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

The evening session began with consideration of the Senate bill granting a franchise to the Hilo Electric railroad. There were many suggestions for changes in the bill, one making it impossible for the railroad to use any bridge of less than thirty feet, and making the lights not more than 600 feet apart, and the bill then passed without a dissenting vote.

The Judiciary Committee reported on Senate Bill 192, amendatory of the County Act, presenting a divided report. The majority, Wright, Paele and Fernandez, favored the indefinite postponement of the bill, while Chairman Andrade and Knudsen favored the bill. Both reports were tabled for consideration with the bill.

NEW BEER BILL PASSED.

The new malt liquor bill was then taken up. Olli moved to indefinitely

REIGN OF LEO EXCEEDS IN LENGTH THAT OF ST. PETER



POPE LEO XIII.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, April 27.—Despite the Papal prophecy that no Pope should live to see the years of Peter as head of the Roman Catholic church, Pope Leo XIII will tomorrow exceed by a few days the long reign of twenty-five years of the first famous St. Peter. It is declared now that the health of the Pope is good and that his chances for longer life are bright.

St. Peter reigned for 25 years, and there used to be a tradition told to each new pope, no matter how young he was when he began, "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter." It was contained in these Latin verses:

Sint licet assumpti juvenes ad Pontificatum,
Petri annos potuit nemo videre tamen.

But Leo's predecessor, Pius IX, broke through this tradition by occupying the Vatican for 32 years, the longest of all the reigns. Gregory XI, 1276, died within a few hours of his election; Stephanus II was pope for three days only, Urban VII for 12, Boniface VI for 15, Celestine IV for 17, Sisinnus, Theodorus II, Damasus II, Pius III and Marcellus II for 20; Valentinus for 30, and Leo XI for 25. Since the time of St. Peter only nine popes have reigned more than 20 years.

The Pope is now ninety-three years of age. He has seen 137 cardinals die since the beginning of his reign and has created one hundred and forty-eight members of the Senate of his church.

postpone and made his maiden speech saying there had been passed a number of liquor bills and he thought there should be no more put through. The bill was passed by twenty ayes to seven noes.

Senate Bill 149, the insurance bill, was then passed second reading.

LOAN APPROPRIATION TALK.

Chairman Harris called attention to the fact that the bill making appropriations under the Loan act was still in the House and that if it is not taken up there will be no effectiveness to the Loan act. There was a long and scathing discussion over Chairman Harris' motion that the bill be considered in committee of the whole.

The bill was taken out of the hands of the committee. Kumalae objected to consideration, saying: "I don't believe that the Governor should scare this House. There is no time to pass this bill. We should have an extension of the session and I will bring in a resolution tomorrow settling this forth." Long said that he would not consent to consider such an important measure in such a short time. Speaker Beckley called attention to the necessity for the bill and it was then passed second reading.

STAMP TAX STANDS.

The bill to repeal the stamp tax fee on stock certificates was brought up, and there developed a strong opposition, the bill being beaten, the ayes being: Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Kaili, Kumalae, Kellinot, Knudsen, Long, Vida, Wright, Mr. Speaker—14.

Noes: Damien, Kaniho, Kealawa, Kou, Kumalae, Kupieha, Lewis, Nakaleka, Olli, Paele, Pall, Pulaa and Purdy—12.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

The act to establish Territorial holidays was passed by 24 ayes and 3 noes. The oleomargarine bill passed unanimously. The fish commissioner bill was indefinitely postponed. The measure providing for a tax on all kinds of passenger vehicles was passed, 17 to 8. The witness fee bill received 23 ayes to 4 noes.

The Senate sent back the Long county bill with amendments as reported during discussion in the Senate.

LONG BILL PASSED.

As soon as the report was read to the point where the purchase of the Pauoa springs is made necessary, instantly there was objection. Andrade, Harris and Chillingworth objected and Long explained the provision was permissive, where the others declared it was mandatory. Chillingworth said he would never consent to having Pauoa water crammed down his throat. A motion to postpone consideration until

today was lost. Harris moved to recommit to a special committee and an attempt was made to adjourn, the gallery breaking into applause which was quickly checked.

Long moved to concur in the amendments of the Senate and the motion was carried as follows:

Ayes: Damien, Kaili, Kalama, Kaniho, Kealawa, Kellinot, Kou, Kumalae, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Paele, Pall, Pulaa, Purdy and Wright.

Noes: Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Kupieha, Olli, Vida and Mr. Speaker.

IN THE SENATE.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the jury bill, an act relating to criminal practice and procedure; the dental surgery act; public loan act; the Kauai railroad franchise; the law commission act; an act to empower district magistrates to issue commissions; the act providing for the publication of Estee's reports; and "an act amending chapter 27 of the penal code."

The House bill to regulate fiduciary companies was received and passed first reading. House bills 27, repealing the vaccination laws, and 146, to provide for a bacteriologist, also passed first reading.

The House resolutions on leprosy and on Kewalo streets were made the order of the day for today, on motion of Senator Brown.

The Maui electric franchise bill; the bill repealing Board of Health regulations; the Quar franchise; and other bills, passed Saturday, were received from the House and passed first reading.

The Maui wireless resolutions were laid on the table.

NO MONEY FOR CUMMINS.

Senator Baldwin presented the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee recommending that the resolution to repay John A. Cummins the \$5,000 fine paid by him for treason be laid on the table. The committee says:

"The resolution as moved is somewhat severe on the proceedings of the Republic of Hawaii after the uprising of 1895 when the country was under martial law, and to support the resolution would be, in a way, a condemnation of the acts of the government at that time."

"Your committee understand that the resolution was introduced on the ground that J. A. Cummins was the only one out of a large number sentenced by the court martial, who paid the fine imposed, and for that reason it is but right he should be refunded."

(Continued on page 8.)

COLD STORAGE BEEF NOT GOOD FOR SOLDIERS

General Miles Wants Live Cattle Shipped to the Philippines For the Army.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In his report upon the condition of the army in the Philippines, based upon his recent tour of observation, in those islands, General Miles recommends the shipment of live beef and mutton to Manila for the use of the army. The supply, hitherto and since the time of Dewey who inaugurated the practice when he was in practical control of the situation there following his victory over the Spaniards, has been obtained in cold storage ships from Australia, and the meat has always been of the best possible quality. In all the campaigns in the Philippines the American troops have been fed in this way, the ships bringing the meat to the harbor of Manila and lying there, as a rule, until the supply brought had been consumed, when they would return to the colony ports for a fresh supply. It was this cold storage meat that saved the army, practically, during the Spanish war, Dewey permitting the troops to be supplied from the navy stores. Miles would change all this, his contention being that the constant feeding of men upon cold storage meat is not healthful.

Omaha's Welcome to Roosevelt.

OMAHA, Nebraska, April 27.—Fifty thousand people greeted President Roosevelt's special train upon its arrival here today, and never in the history of the city has its enthusiasm been so stirred. There was a great procession through the streets tonight, with the glare of torches and the music of many bands, and a banquet at which ten thousand covers were laid was addressed by the President upon the issues of the day.

Typhoid Epidemic Abating.

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 27.—There were five new cases of typhoid reported at the University today, but the epidemic is abating.

A RECORD OF THE WORK LEGISLATORS HAVE DONE

Whatever may be the final judgment of the second legislature of Hawaii, that it did a vast amount of work will have to be conceded.

Close to 400 bills were introduced in both bodies, as many resolutions and the committees of the House and Senate brought in over 600 reports thereon. There have been above 60 bills passed finally, that number having reached the Governor yesterday, of which 49 had been signed.

As to the work on the floor, 130 notices of intention, coupled with committee measures, resulted in the introduction of 199 bills. In connection with these bills 278 resolutions, 10 joint resolutions and 12 concurrent resolutions, upon which the standing committees of the House presented 414 regular reports and 19 special committees rendered opinions. In connection with the measures there were ninety petitions.

The bills cover a long and wide range of subjects, the major portion of them being devoted to repeal of obsolete measures, to reform in legal procedure, the most being measures introduced at the instance of the Bar Association. Sixty-three of these measures were introduced, most of them being put through.

The Board of Health received the attention of legislators in the shape of six measures directly aimed at the Board's methods of controlling matters which cremation of persons dying from infectious diseases and vaccination measures affecting those regulations.

Franchises were not overlooked and corporations received a lot of attention. The provision for electric companies for lighting and railroad purposes was the motif of six measures, two bore upon telephones, three upon railroads, two upon gas, one as to water and two affected insurance corporations. Banks and trust companies received attention while the Wireless Telegraph Company was given a bounty.

The County and City organizations called out four bills, amendatory legislation another one.

Consideration of labor matters, such as the hours of work, the employment of citizens and restriction of prison labor were the subject of six measures. Diversified industries, agricultural products, were cared for in five measures providing for exemptions of taxes and other encouragement. The general land laws were not overlooked either, for there were two measures affecting them, though neither got through.

Liquor licenses, all kinds of such matters were taken under care of six different bills, while of general merchandise license measures two were brought before the House. Gambling laws of various kinds were proposed there being three such measures, one having for its purpose the taking of gambling under protection of a board.

Election laws and qualifications of of-

ficials were dealt with in five separate measures and the same number of appropriation measures were presented to the body. Two bills proposed to send youths to the mainland for education. The fire limits were aimed to be defined by two measures and though most of the resolutions were on public expenditures as for streets or roads or wharves three bills for streets were introduced.

The long list contains many interesting measures. One provides for a supply of postage stamps for lepers; another fixes a Territorial flag to be the banner "on land and sea;" provision is made for damages to those arrested and imprisoned in 1895 and the Hackmen's bill has been widely discussed. Fire claims bonds were treated of in measures providing for the expenses and likewise in a measure for the interest payment and redemption. The militia reorganization measure, that to exempt fathers of five children from poll tax, the repeal of that tax, for licensing opium sale, for building and plumbers inspection, for a secret service institution, for the prevention of aliens fishing in the waters of the Territory, for the teaching of the Hawaiian language in the schools, all have been considered.

There were several measures which have been considered private snaps, as the Pauoa and Pauoa water purchase, the Boyd garbage franchise and the Hilo electric road. Thirty bills, and two resolutions have gone to the Governor.

In connection with the session the House received sixteen gubernatorial messages.

In the Senate 193 bills were introduced and 153 of that number passed three readings and were sent to the House. These included both the county and municipal bills, with all of the Bar Association bills which originated in the upper House. There were committee reports numbering over 200.

Thirty House bills passed third reading, some of them being exactly similar to Senate bills which consequently necessitated just double work for the Senate. There are still a dozen House bills to be passed upon.

Thirty of the Senate bills passed both houses and were sent to the Governor for signature.

There were but few resolutions in the Senate, hardly a score, and but little time was wasted in useless investigation.

MUNICIPAL BILL SAID TO BE IN LINE FOR A VETO

Contains Many Points of Which
the Governor Cannot
Approve.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Governor Dole took the omnibus municipal bill home with him yesterday and gave it careful consideration, going over in detail the many points of inconsistency, and the objections which were raised to it by the members of the council. It was announced last evening that he had decided to veto the measure, owing entirely to what he considers the unconstitutional features.

It was stated as well that the Governor was considering seriously the extension of the session, for five days, so that the bill may be made legal in all its provisions. This will mean the recasting of the bill, so as to take out of it many of the purely technical amendments put in by the Senate, as well as the alterations which affect some of the most important points of the measure.

Speaker Beckley said that he had heard rumors to this effect, and was inclined to believe that the results would be along these lines. He said further that he was informed that there would be a rest of two weeks before the convening of the special session for the appropriation bills.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House got into a wrangle immediately over the Senate Joint resolution limiting the band concerts at steamers. The House put the limit at one hour, talked fifteen minutes about the provisions as to illness and then sent the resolution to the Military Committee.

The Finance Committee presented a divided report on the bill to facilitate the collection of poll and other taxes by parishment, the majority favoring it and receiving the sanction of the House.

AGAINST TAX EXEMPTION.

Reports against exempting the Pacific Heights road from taxation, against setting aside one-fourth of the receipts from land sales for homestead purchases, against claims of Kaula-lahi and Kaulahua for \$60, and favoring the bill for bonding officials, were adopted.

The bill for examination of claims for reimbursement of monies paid for merchandise licenses, was both favored and opposed, the majority taking the latter view. The reports will be considered with the bill.

AGAINST BANKING BILL.

In recommending the indefinite postponement of the banking law amendments, the committee says:

"Your committee believes that the passage of this Act is not sought or requested by a majority of the banking institutions of this city or of the Territory. It gives to banking institutions a great deal more latitude than is allowed them under the present laws, and if this bill were passed, it would be impossible to detect the difference between a banking institution and the trust and brokerage business. It has always been a matter of pride in this Territory that our banking institutions have been looked upon as solid, financial institutions and at no time has their stability been called into question. We would call the attention of this Honorable House to Section 2 of this Act, which as amended confers powers and rights to banking institutions, which your committee believes they should not possess. Acting as trustees and brokers as well as a banking institution, would, in the judgment of your committee, combine a class of business that should be kept as they are at the present time, separate and distinct."

"Your committee, in conclusion, feels that the banking laws as they stand at the present time best safeguard the interests of the public and are satisfactory."

The Police Committee recommended the passage of the Senate bill to regulate liquid explosives, in which the House concurred.

The Public Expenditures Committee favored the repayment of \$900 overcharge of pilotage to the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company and also favored the increasing of road laborers' pay from \$2 to \$3, the House adopting both reports.

LOAN BILL.

Senate Bill No. 23, the Loan bill, came up on the regular order of the day. The only objection made was to the price of sale, which is placed in the bill at a minimum of 98. Kellinor advocated sale at par and Chillingworth defended the clause with the remark that if there is no bond sale he can see our finish, as such is necessary to carry on the public works. The bill passed unanimously.

The Senate bill providing for the publication of the United States District Court decisions, and appropriating \$1700 for the expense, was passed without dissent.

SECOND READING WORK.

House Bill No. 189 came up on second reading and was passed, the bill being with reference to acknowledgment of instruments; No. 184, relating to the survival of suits, passed and Senate Bill No. 141, referring to the building laws, went through the same stage.

House Bill No. 155, relating to court procedure, passed finally without dissenting voice. No. 172, permitting police officers to enter any house where gambling is in progress without warrant, was amended so as to make it effective immediately, and the bill was then killed, the ayes being 11 and the noes 15.

PASSES NEW COUNTY BILL.

The House was all ready for recess when the Speaker asked that the Governor's remedial county measure be put through first reading, which was done.

The Police Committee asked and was given power to summon and examine under oath the editor of the Star and others in regard to charges of bribery and other irregularities.

WAILUKU BILLS.

Third reading of the measure to provide fire hydrants and apparatus for Wailuku opened the afternoon session, and the bill was passed without dissent, the Cornwell franchise for an electric corporation for the city of Wailuku being killed by nine to twelve and then revived sufficiently to be sent back to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

FIGHT OVER PHARMACIES.

The Pharmacy act called up a little bit of a fight. Henry Vida took the ground that the passage of the act would mean that the pharmacists now in business could determine whether or not another druggist could go into business. He said it was in the interest of trusts. Chillingworth took the ground that there must be regulation of the sale of poisons. The Orientals sold deadly drugs, without any account being held, which he said was an outrage. Andrade made a fight for the bill. Kellinor spoke against the bill and Long and Randall for it, the bill passing by 18 to 9.

PAUOIA VETO STRUGGLE.

On motion of Harris, consideration of the message of Governor Dole submitting his veto of the Pauoia water works scheme was taken up, the reading being followed with interest by all of the members; the matter finally went over till Tuesday and the House took a recess.

LICENSE ACT PASSES.

The license act, fresh from the enrolling clerks, who had been at work upon it all day, occupied the evening session, the reading taking two hours. Kuphea moved to strike out sections 10 to 66 inclusive, on the ground that these were covered in the County bill. This was lost and the bill put upon final passage, the vote resulting: ayes, 16; noes, 7; Long and Pali changing their votes, the bill thus passing.

House Bill No. 25, the act to permit any person to treat leprosy without a license, was called up on motion of Kumalae. The bill grants immunity from the segregation laws for one year, to any person who may be under the treatment of any one who may claim to have a cure for the disease. The report of the committee on the bill having been rejected, the vote came at once, the bill passing by 20 to 5.

NO SUNDAY SPORTS.

House Bill No. 139, which permits Sunday baseball within an enclosed recreation ground, was then put on its final passage; by the merest scratch the bill failed of passage securing only 15 votes. The Free School Library bill was then taken up for final passage, securing twenty-one ayes to four noes.

House Bill No. 171, amending the law as to lottery tickets, was passed, receiving twenty-three ayes to two noes.

DAMAGES FOR IMPRISONMENT.

House Bill No. 66, providing for the adjudication of all claims for damages arising out of imprisonments in 1895, was then brought up, being passed with sixteen ayes and nine noes.

The measure providing for the maintenance of families out of the estates of deceased persons was passed with twenty-four ayes to one no.

ON THE MEASURE TO PREVENT THE EMBEZZLING OF PUBLIC MONIES BY OFFICIALS.

The act to prevent fishing by aliens in Territorial waters was passed by twenty-one ayes to three noes.

LABORATORY FOR LEPROS.

The bill to create a laboratory for the investigating of leprosy at Kalihi, and the examination of lepers, caused some discussion. Knudsen thought the measure unnecessary, as a law had just been passed permitting the practice upon lepers by any person, and Harris succeeded in having the appropriation cut from \$12,000 to \$6,000. The bill was admitted by many to be bad, but was

THE PLANTER'S MONTHLY UNDER EDITOR R. D. MEAD

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Planter's Monthly has been issued for seventeen years under the editorship of H. M. Whitney. The April number issued yesterday, with Royal D. Mead as editor, does not suffer by comparison with its predecessors.

EDITORIALS.

Graceful editorial mention is made of the veteran retiring editor, H. M. Whitney, the father of modern journalism in Hawaii, who retires after fifty-four years of active connection with the press of Honolulu.

The crop of sugar for 1903 is estimated at 390,000 tons. This is a conservative estimate. Well posted sugar men in Honolulu believe that the yield for the year will be over 400,000 tons, as against 289,544 tons in 1900; 360,038 in 1901 and 355,611 in 1902.

The price of sugar and the radical difference in the price at London and New York are discussed. The Sugar Trust has been paying Hawaiian planters 3-5 of a cent, or \$7.50 a ton less than the same sugars would have cost them if imported from Europe. The editor is charitable in his views of why this is so, and optimistic as to the future.

SUGAR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The reasons for the formation of the Sugar Chemists' Association, the objects sought and those already accomplished by the association are set forth, with a copy of its constitution and the names and addresses of its thirty-one members. The special object of the organization is to secure uniformity of methods and statement of results, so that results upon different plantations can be compared.

ECKART ON LEAF FERTILIZERS.

Mr. C. F. Eckart, Superintendent of the Planter's Experiment Station, shows the results of a careful series of experiments conducted at the station. They show that in the process of drying, the green leaves lost 90 per cent of their potash; 43 per cent of their Phosphoric Acid and 62 per cent of their nitrogen.

PERKINS AND LANTANA.

R. C. L. Perkins contributes an article further detailing the remarkable work now being carried on by himself and Prof. Koebele in the extermination of lantana by means of parasites. The

bill passed up to the Senate. The bill was passed, eighteen to seven.

The clerk was asked as to the cost of printing the journal but he had not secured the information.

The bill governing executions was passed, nineteen to six.

The anti-vaccination law, repealing present statutes, went through by the merest scratch, sixteen ayes to nine noes, Kellinor changing his vote to aye.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills to extend School street; to extend Pauahi street; to create a public park at Hilo; and setting aside land in Puna, Hawaii, for recreation grounds were received from the House and passed first reading.

A petition from filo citizens asking a subsidy for the wireless, and similar petitions from Lahaina and Maui were read and laid on the table. The last two were telegrams.

President Crabbe remarked that the session ended on April 28th, and that all bills in the hands of committees must be returned before that time, so that a record may be made.

Senator Achi moved that the Public Lands Committee be ordered to report the Standard Telephone franchise immediately.

President Crabbe called the attention of Senator Baldwin to the fact that no report had been made on the John A. Cummins' resolution.

STANDARD FRANCHISE.

Senator McCandless made a verbal report on the Standard Telephone Co. franchise saying that the House had killed the bill and there was no use for the Senate to act upon it. He moved that the bill be tabled.

Senator Paris said he had a majority report, favoring the bill, and saying it should be passed. Senator Brown objected to the Paris report, and said he had not suspended the rules. McCandless objected that Paris did not have a majority as Kaohi had not been consulted. Finally Senator Baldwin moved to give the committee time until afternoon to report. Carried.

CHINESE FUND DISCUSSION.

Senator Isenberg moved to reconsider the House Chinese fund bill which was rejected on Wednesday. Senator Brown objected that the bill could not be reconsidered as twenty-four hours had elapsed. Suspension of the rules was carried and then Isenberg moved that the bill be put on the order of the day.

Senator Brown said the bill making it a government realization was "down-right right robbery" and that the legislature had no right to "swipe" it from the Chinese for the government.

Senator Isenberg replied that the bill provided that the money he paid out to the Chinese immediately and that some law should be passed so that they would not have to wait for two years. He was against the banks making money on the fund, when the government might just as well have it in the treasury. If the money was not all paid out to Chinese, the balance could go to the United States.

McCandless, Dickey and Baldwin favored the bill. Brown objected to the term "government realization" and said he would propose an amendment making it a "trust fund." The bill was then taken from the table and placed on the order of the day.

COUNTY BILL AMENDMENTS.

Senator Isenberg moved to take up the Hawaiian Electric bill. Senator Brown moved to consider the county amendment bill, which was taken up.

detail of the methods followed and the results accomplished are intensely interesting. The results have been most satisfactory.

SUGAR IN JAVA.

The most important article of the month is an exhaustive summary of eighteen pages, concerning the sugar industry of Java by Mr. C. Hedemann, Manager of the Honolulu Iron Works. It is so full of meat and interest that an adequate conception thereof can not be given in a condensation. It should be read closely by every one interested in sugar, for Java is more nearly like Hawaii physically than any other large producer of sugar, and is also more advanced in its manufacturing methods than any other cane sugar producing country.

Tables are given showing the weight of cane per acre, weight of sugar per acre, cost of sugar per ton, in detail and many other vital facts.

It is altogether one of the articles that educate.

THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

The all important Brussels Convention, which abolishes European bounties on beet sugar, and which will therefore let cane sugar have a chance to compete on its merits, is discussed and the results on the different sugar raising countries is forecast. Russia, the sole recalcitrant, will probably be forced to join the other countries. Decrease in production, increase in consumption and the survival of the fittest is predicted as the final outcome.

SUGAR PRICES.

Tables are given showing the daily fluctuations of the price of sugar during the past month, and showing the relative values of beet sugar of 88 per cent saccharine strength compared with 96 per cent degree cane sugar. This is of especial interest just now, for it enables the layman to figure for himself exactly what tribute he is paying to the Sugar Trust through its ability to juggle the New York Sugar market.

SUGAR REFINING IN JAPAN.

The concluding article is on sugar refining in Japan. About \$5,000,000 are invested in the business. A protective tariff on sugar exists under which 152,000 tons of raw and 116,000 tons of refined sugar were imported last year.

The bill passed third reading unanimously with 15 ayes.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC.

The Hawaiian Electric franchise was then taken up on second reading. Senator Achi wanted the section stricken out by the House saying that the company shall not be compelled to place the wires under ground to be reinserted but it failed to carry.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of a section providing that nothing in the act shall prevent the legislature from passing a law to compel the company to place the wires underground and to remove poles from the streets. Senator Brown said that the law at present was sufficient, and that if the bill was not passed as it came from the House, the company would be without a franchise. The amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed second reading. To be read a third time today.

SALARY BILL PASSED.

Senator Achi moved to defer the six months salary bill until Monday. He said there was no use wasting time. Dickey didn't think there was time to pass the eighteen months bill, so the six months bill wouldn't be of any use. Baldwin said that the appropriation bills had passed first reading in the House. President Crabbe said there wasn't any use in fooling with appropriation bills, that the House bills should be passed. Brown said that the Senate should keep its skirts clear, and pass the two salary bills; not to do it was simply playing into the hands of the House.

Achi stated that he had information from the majority of the House that the appropriation bills would not be passed, and there was no use wasting time on them. He said he had bills just as important. Dickey moved to pass the salary bill on third reading by title and said Congress did the same thing. There was no second and the bill was read in full.

Many futile attempts were made to change salaries but were ruled out of order. The clause relating to the salary of the President of Board of Health was made to read so that he is not required to give his whole time to the work. The item of \$5,000 for Board of Health agents was again changed back to \$10,000 for government physicians, after a hard fight. The bill passed third reading with fifteen ayes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator McCandless introduced a joint resolution requesting Congress to appropriate money for deepening Honolulu harbor and to build a breakwater at Hilo. Adopted.

Senator Dickey reported against the House bill to permit the gathering of ferns and malle, and then discovered he had the wrong report which was unsigned. He then made another report for the Miscellaneous Committee recommending the passage of the House bill for educating Hawaiian youths abroad, with a few amendments. The committee said that though not a success in the past it might be tried again. To be considered with the bill.

The following bills were reported as having passed the House: appropriating money for Wailuku fire department, relating to evidence, relating to public roads and the Senate bill for the publication of Judge Estee's decisions. The three House bills passed first reading.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the following acts: bill for breakwater at Kaulapapa, to encourage diversified industries, making two pay days for government employees and to regulate the employment of labor on the public works.

JAP ENGINEERS PREPARE TO RUIN RUSSIAN ROADS

Russia Continues Warlike Preparations But Three Powers May Make a Vigorous Protest.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VICTORIA, April 24.—It is reported from the Orient, per Empress steamer just arriving, that disguised Japanese engineers have buried quantities of explosives under Russian railways in Manchuria.

Russia continues her warlike preparations.

LONDON, April 24.—Great Britain, the United States and Japan are contemplating a joint protest against Russia's action in Manchuria.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 24.—Miss Anna Kellogg, daughter of Dr. Kellogg, a former president of the University of California, committed suicide here today by taking carbolic acid. The young woman is said to have been insane at the time of ending her life.

Dr. Kellogg was President of the University of California from 1890 to 1899. He is a well known educator and has travelled extensively. His daughter was an old maid and was well known in Berkeley, her home being in Bushnell Place.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 24.—Hulse, the desperate character who spent the last few days with Outlaw "Jim" McKinney before the latter's death and whom threats have been made here to lynch, has made two desperate attempts at suicide. The second was made today but officers of the jail saved him before his work was complete.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—General Funston's request for a reopening of the investigation of the charges of cruelty made against him in the Philippines has been refused. The Government is satisfied as to his innocence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The House has passed a vote of want of confidence in the speaker, formally accusing him of attempting to white-wash the bribery franchises.

PALO ALTO, April 24.—Nineteen new cases of typhoid fever developed today making a total of 132, of which the University has thirty-five.

OMAHA, April 24.—The Union Pacific railroad has been awarded the contract for the naval passenger traffic.

LONDON, April 24.—President Loubet of France will visit England in July, returning the visit of the King.

BUTTE, April 24.—Three hundred Chinese laundrymen have gone on a strike for higher wages.

BERLIN, April 24.—The German merchants have agreed to boycott the St. Louis Exposition.

LONDON, April 24.—Turkey is concentrating 240,000 troops in Macedonia.

BERLIN, Germany, April 24.—The Mormon missionaries have been ordered expelled.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 24.—Macedonian revolutionary bands are reported to have slaughtered forty bazouks and fifteen gendarmes.

THE LONG BILL.

On motion of Senator Achi the Long municipal bill was next taken up out of its order.

Senator Brown called attention to the second section creating the first precinct in the first ward, which he said took in Kapiolani Park and left out Wai'alae. The boundaries, he said were not specific. "I live out there myself, and I don't know what this means," said Brown. "I don't like to be legislated to the top of a hill so I can't vote."

On motion of Senator Achi an amendment was inserted giving the city council control of the opium houses as well as saloons.

At 3:20 Senator Isenberg moved a recess until 7:30 out of respect to W. W. Dimond. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The Long city bill was laid aside in the evening in order to get rid of unfinished business and to pass bills on second reading.

The following House bills passed second reading: Granting a subsidy to the Inter-Island Co.; relating to garnishees; providing for an agricultural college, and the Paele bill reorganizing the Board of Health. Senate Bills No. 190 and 191 also passed second reading.

The House Chinese fund bill passed first reading.

The electrical inspector bill went over until today.

THIRD READINGS.

The bill providing for the consolidation of judicial, tax and health districts passed third reading with eleven ayes.

The same vote was recorded on the bill providing for instituting suits in forma pauperis.

The Pharmacy bill passed third reading, ten to one, Kaulaokalani voting "no." An amendment by McCandless permits licensed merchants to sell proprietary remedies.

Senate Bills 13, relating to the Insane Asylum, and 51, licensing tailors, were tabled as they were included in the County Act.

THE LONG BILL.

The Long bill was then taken up. Senator Brown moved to give to the city council the power to acquire water "including also the Kaulaokalani and Kaulaokalani springs." The motion carried, six to three. Senator McCandless said that there was no use going further on the bill as the Governor would veto it on that very section.

On motion of Brown the right of the city council to sell public property, and the right to borrow money were both stricken out. The taxation power was limited to that given in the act.

Power was given to pass ordinances for the public good, etc., on motion of Achi. Achi moved an amendment to give the council power to "levy and collect special assessments" which was lost.

The section giving the corporation power to acquire property outside the city limits was stricken out; Brown remarking that it would be hard to find any outside the island of Oahu.

An amendment was made by which the city shall not interfere with the vested rights of any corporation, existing before the passage of the act.

An amendment proposed by Brown requiring councilmen to have three years' residence was lost.

The office of commissioner of health was stricken out.

The salary of fire chief was raised from \$2,000 to \$2,400. Motion to cut the salary of mayor from \$4,000 to \$3,000 was lost; district magistrates in outside districts raised from \$600 to \$800.

Control of property in the hands of the Board of Public Institutions is left to the city. Control of Oahu prison is also taken from the city. The fee for filing nomination papers was raised from \$10 to \$25.

Adjournment was taken at 10:20 after the reading of the bill had been nearly completed.

The general municipal act will be either signed or vetoed by the Governor today, as he has now had the bill ten days. If the general bill is vetoed, the Long bill will be passed, but with an amendment providing that the people shall vote upon it on July 21st, 1903.

LEGISLATORS SEE CHANCE FOR NEW WORKING PERIOD

Veto of Jury Bill Gives Hope That Governor Will Extend Session for at Least Six Days.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
IN THE HOUSE.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon, the members being convinced that an extension of the session is assured. This impression is conveyed in the veto message of the Governor on the jury law, in which he suggests that certain changes be made. With the Hawaiian Electric, the Wireless bounty and the salary appropriation bill passed in the Senate and a trio of leprosy measures passed the House, the close of the last full week of the session came with good prospects for action if time is granted.

FOUR BILLS SIGNED.

The Secretary of the Territory announced to the House the signing by the Governor of the following bills: To appropriate money for a wharf at Kalaupapa; to encourage diversified industries; for two paydays a month, and for an eight hour day.

The Senate sent down the joint resolution requesting national appropriations for the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo, which was adopted by the House, and the following bills, which passed first reading: Relating to taxation, judicial and educational districts; for suit in forma pauperis and the pharmacy bill, and the six months salary bill.

MAUI'S ELECTRIC LINES.

The Committee on Manufactures reported favorably the Maui electric bill, to cover the Island of Maui for thirty years, giving rights for light, power, electric railroads, and other such privileges, and it was at once passed as amended finally.

The Senate bill providing for a general railway bill was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and passed second reading.

FOR LEPROSY HOSPITAL.

The Special Leprosy Committee, by Paele, reported at length, the report favoring the resolution calling for the bringing to Kalaupapa of disputed leprosy by a House Committee and making several minor recommendations. The report was accompanied by a number of exhibits. Paele wanted the report printed, but it was moved to adopt the report first. Beckley called attention to the fact that adoption would mean appropriating \$67,000, and the report was simply received and filed.

Paele then presented a joint resolution ordering the President of the Board of Health to erect a leprosy hospital and engage Dr. Alvarez as superintendent. The Whereas say many nice things of Alvarez, and make provision for the hospital at Kaneohe.

Paele moved to adopt the resolution, and Harris to defer consideration for ten days. Paele argued for the resolution and Chillingworth opposed it, saying that it was autocratic to declare that a certain person should be in charge for a fixed period. Vida explained that it was necessary to give a specialist a decided period if he was to hope for success with his treatment. Paele urged the passage of the resolution, and the House so voted by 21 ayes to 7 noes.

Again Paele came to the front with a joint resolution providing for a joint committee to visit the leper settlement and make examinations of persons who have not had microscopical examinations, and if found to be clean to release them. The resolution passed without a dissenting vote.

LIGHT VETO SUSTAINED.

The afternoon session opened with the veto of the House bill affecting lights on bicycles and other vehicles, the objection being that the reference in the bill to chapter 26 of the session laws, and the proper reference should have been to section 28. The veto was sustained.

The Senate sent back the Hawaiian Electric franchise bill without amendment, it having passed third reading. The Senate's concurrent resolution on the coffee industry, petitioning Congress for a duty or bounty, was passed without dissent.

The Special Committee on Kalaupapa Camp recommended that the site of the buildings be secured, either by purchase or by condemnation, as the Bishop estate does not now wish to sell, appropriating \$25,000 for that purpose. The report was tabled for consideration with the House bill on the subject.

The Special Committee on the Cummins indemnity bill reported that in its opinion it was unfair in the government to collect from Cummins and let others go free. Greenwell refused to concur. The report was laid aside on account of the passage of the general indemnity bill.

TAKES KEVALO STREET.

Harris introduced a joint resolution directing the government to accept from Charles S. Desky a deed to Queen street from South, Kawaiahae, Huestace, Cooke, Ward, Cummins, and Lanawai streets, and the House passed it.

House Bill No. 187, to regulate fiduciary companies, passed by 19 ayes and 9 noes.

The bill dividing the Islands into districts for the various magistracies was called up, but being in conflict with the county act, was indefinitely postponed.

SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL.

The bill permitting baseball to be

played in recreation grounds on Sunday was amended so that no game could be played before 1 p. m., and then passed by 16 ayes to 9 noes, the veto being:

Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Damico, Gandall, Greenwell, Haka, Harris, Jaeger, Kealawa, Knudsen, Kupihea, Lewis, Long, Vida, Wright, and the Speaker—16.

Noes—Kali, Kaniho, Kumalae, Nakaleka, Oili, Paele, Pali, Pulaa and Purdy—9.

GEAR ELECTRIC BILL.

The Gear Electric franchise bill came up on final passage and its life was made 35 years, after which it was passed, 20 to 7.

The regulations of the Board of Health are sought to be wiped out by the House bill next passed, there being 20 ayes to 7 noes.

The parole law was amended so that the Board of Prison Inspectors shall have the power to exercise the functions, but the bill was killed by 15 to 13.

The Brown banking law was taken up, on a motion to reconsider the tabling, which was done, and the bill passed second reading.

As the Senate had adjourned, the House did likewise.

IN THE SENATE.

House Bills No. 111, 183, 119, 170, 171, 176, 119 and 25, which passed third reading on Friday, were received and passed first reading in the Senate.

On motion of Senator Brown the Vida opium bill was taken from the table.

FRANCHISE FOR HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC.

The Hawaiian Electric bill was next called up and passed third reading with fourteen ayes. Isenberg being absent.

THE STANDARD FRANCHISE.

Senator Paris made a majority report for himself and Kaohi on the Standard Telephone franchise recommending its passage, but limited only to the Island of Oahu. The committee says the present service has been unsatisfactory for a long time.

Senator McCandless made a majority report also signed by himself and Kaohi against the franchise, saying there were already too many wires in the street, and that the present company is improving its service. Kaohi said he had signed McCandless' report by mistake. To be considered with the bill.

J. T. Brown wanted a report on the Cummins resolution, and was told it would be forthcoming on Monday.

Senator Paris presented a resolution asking Congress to either give a bounty on Hawaiian coffee or to levy a duty upon foreign coffee, which was adopted.

LONG BILL.

The Long bill was then taken up and an amendment was made compelling city tax collectors to collect Territorial taxes.

Senator Baldwin moved to make the Territory's share of the taxes fifty per cent instead of twenty-five per cent. Carried.

An amendment is made also excluding the Judiciary and executive buildings and wharves from the property turned over to the city.

Achil's amendment providing for an election July 21st by the people of Honolulu to determine whether the city shall be incorporated was carried.

An amendment by Achil provided that the council shall consist of twelve members, four to be elected from the fourth district, four from the fifth and four from the Island of Oahu.

Senator Baldwin moved to strike out the Pauoa springs amendment but was ruled out of order. Dickey moved the same thing which was lost, 6 to 5. Consideration was postponed until afternoon, but the bill was not reached again.

The following veto from the Governor was received and postponed until Monday on motion of Senator Baldwin:

"The title of the bill is as follows: 'An Act to amend section 1, chapter 26, of the Session Laws of 1892 relating to lights.' Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1892, is 'An Act to amend Chapter 19 of the Civil Code, relating to the time of commencing personal actions.'"

"Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1892 is 'An Act to require bicycles and similar vehicles to carry lights,' which is probably the law which the Legislature intended to amend by the bill under consideration."

"The first paragraph of section 1 of the said bill is as follows:

"Section 1. Section 1, chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1892 be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 'beginning with the word and figure 'Section 1,' which ostensibly amends both section 1 and 2 of the said chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1892."

"The bill as drafted would be impracticable and ineffective as a law."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Crabbe asked Senator Baldwin what had become of the St. Louis Commission resolution, and was told that a report would be made.

WIRELESS SUBSIDY PASSED.

The wireless subsidy bill was then taken up and passed third reading.

HOW THE LANTANA IS TO BE EXTERMINATED

They have a bug house out at the Government Nursery on King street, a bug house that is meant for the accommodation of very select bugs, indeed. That is to say, they have what the lady call a bug house, and they keep insects in it that the lay mind naturally thinks of as bugs. All things that crawl, and have an uncomfortable habit of clinging to the moist human skin are bugs, to the general.

Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, who has charge of the bug house and the insects that are lodged there, does not call them bugs. He has a set of general scientific names for them, but nothing specific, because the bugs have not yet been named specifically, even by scientists. But they are the bugs, many and various, that feed upon the lantana, and so long as they do not change their diet with their changed habitat, that is enough to make them most welcome to the planters and stockmen and small farmers of this pest ridden land.

"Why," said Mr. Perkins yesterday, "I don't know the specific names of them. Nobody does. In fact, they haven't any specific names. No scientist has written the entomology of Mexico. These are all Mexican bugs. We know the classes they belong to, but can tell no more about them than that. We classify them by numbers—at least Mr. Koebel did when he was collecting them in Mexico, so that he could keep track of them in his diary. He did not go beyond that, nor did the experts at Washington to whom he sent them for identification. But they are lantana destroyers. And that is the main thing."

"Now here is one insect that I have only three in stock," and he pointed to three pretty and delicate looking moths, with wings like fine silk, clinging to the inner side of the netting that formed the wall of the bug house. "I do not know whether I am going to get a stock from these or not, but I hope so. This one feeds upon the leaves and the flowers of the lantana, and will make short work of them, too. Of course, if even one is a female we will get a start."

"And then, here is another," and he pointed out a little gray moth, of which the bug house seemed full. "This one goes into the tender green shoots of the plant and deposits its eggs, and that is the end of the growth of that shoot. You can see it here. The leaves look as if they had been burned. Well, the egg of this moth is in there. We have a lot of this kind, you see. But we have not turned any of them loose yet, I have been busy killing the parasites that grow on the bugs. We want the lantana destroyers here, but we want them clean, if the term be allowable. That is, we do not want to release any parasite bug to prey upon the bug that preys upon the lantana. The lantana has had a long start, now, and we want to give the bugs every chance. It is virtually over, now. The victory is, in effect, won. That is, we know that these bugs destroy the lantana. But the hardest part of the work has been that part of which the public knows little, and can appreciate little. That has been the battle against the parasites on the bugs themselves."

STILL OTHER DESTROYERS.

"There are other insects besides these. For instance, there is one that bores into the plant itself, and destroys it at the root. Here is one of these," and Mr. Perkins showed a great bulbous lantana root that seemed to be the home of some insect that was throwing out at his door a large quantity of plant dust held together by a delicate web. "You cannot see him," went on Mr. Perkins, "but he is in there and hard at work. Of course no plant can live against the ravages of an insect that bores into its roots like that, attacking it at the very heart. In fact, my idea is that with these various parasites we can keep down and thin and weaken the lantana by having its leaves and its seeds and its flowers eaten off that it will become small and weak, instead of growing heavy and strong and thick as it does now. When this is done the sun's rays will dart down through the plants, the grass will start beneath it, and then the pasture lands will be restored to their uses. If the lantana bushes are small and weak, as they must be when they are defoliated and their seeds constantly blighted, the cattle will also go among them and break them down and thus we will surely get the better of the pest."

"As to the seed blighting, that is already worked out. There is a little black fly that does that. You come with me, and I will show you." He led the way out of the government nursery to where a bunch of lantana was growing right in the middle of Young street, and the Advertiser's man followed him, and so did a couple of members of the Legislature who had come out to see the bug house, and Mr. Adert

The petitions favoring the subsidy were also read. Senator Baldwin said the wireless was a necessity, and that improvements costing the amount of the subsidy would be made. He hoped that better operators would also be employed. Kalaupapa opposed the bill as a bad precedent, and said new companies might be established which lost money, and would want a subsidy. Schools and roads were more necessary than rapid communication, he thought. Dickey opposed subsidies on general principles but favored the wireless as a great necessity.

The bill passed third reading, ten to three. C. Brown, Kalaupapa and Woods voting "no."

SALARY BILL.

The eighteen months salary bill was taken up on third reading with the intention to rush it through without change. There were numerous errors however and objections began to come from all sides. Senator Dickey said there were errors in the bill, and it had been rushed through without consideration.

Judd, who has taken great interest in the war on the lantana, and Mr. A. B. Wood and several others who were at the nursery at the time. It was a healthy looking lantana bush enough, but close inspection showed that all the clusters of seeds, green and ripe, were beginning to look as though they had been seared by fire. "That is the work of the fly," said Mr. Perkins. "Wherever that look of the seed appears, that seed has been stung. And if you look closely you will see the flies about this bush." A close inspection showed that the fly was there, all right, although it was a hard matter to find him. He was so little, and so busy. You could see him, if you were watchful, looking like a tiny honey bee as he crawled over the yellow flowers—a small black fly so minute as to be barely discernible to the naked eye, and yet fraught with such tremendous possibilities for good in Hawaii. He is of Mexican extraction, the fly, and a warm little number, but he has taken kindly to his new environment, and is a pretty good American already in that he knows how to work in the most effectual way for the common good.

"You see the fly here," went on Mr. Perkins. "Well, three months ago I turned him loose upon Pauoa way, having satisfied myself that he was an insect clean of parasites, and I have no doubt that he is all over the Island of Oahu by this time. The war upon the lantana has already begun, you see, and I have no doubt there are thousands of these flies everywhere spoiling the food of the doves and mynah birds. Then, with the moth that lays its eggs in the flower, and spoils the whole bunch, and with a perceptibly lessened number of seeds to be scattered about by the birds, and the other insects to prey upon the various parts of the plant, there would seem to be small doubt of the success of the plan."

A NEW CRUSADE.

The war upon the lantana by means of insects is a new thing, and a thing that has never been attempted before anywhere in the world. By the efforts largely of the Hawaiian Stock Breeders' Association, Koebel was sent to Mexico to observe the habits of possible lantana-destroying insects, and to collect and send some of these to Honolulu if possible while Mr. Perkins was kept at this end to receive and propagate the bugs, and superintend their application to the work here. Both gentlemen, trained scientists, found their work hard and wearing, but both did it well. Perhaps there are not two men in the world who could have done it so well. Certainly there are not two who could have done it better. Not only were the lantana destroyers to be propagated, but the scientists had to be most careful that no insect was introduced that might in turn become a pest upon other vegetation, and the parasites of the lantana destroyers themselves had to be watched for and killed. This was, perhaps, the most wearing work of all. But it has been done, and successfully done. The bug house at the government nursery—it is but one of many similar ones to be built and devoted to the same good purpose—is used now as a breeding place for the lantana destroyers. As fast as these are propagated, and are known to be "clean" of parasites, they will be let loose to feed upon their natural food, and so, in time, they will spread over all the Islands and the destruction of the lantana, already begun by the busy little black fly, will go on so swimmingly that the stock men will begin to see the faces of their pastures again, the cattle will fatten upon a thousand hills, and the small farmer will be certain that the land he clears with so much toil will not again be overrun with the pestiferous plant that covers it now. Of course there will be shipments of bugs to all the Islands. With the habits of the insects known from close study this will be a comparatively easy matter. And the busy little black fly will spread on his own account, once he gets within sight of land.

Then, with an efficient quarantine law against the importation of fruit and plant pests, the redemption of the Islands will be easy. Of course all this will cost money. But it will be worth money when the value of the land to be redeemed is taken into consideration, and when the cost of clearing it from the lantana growth by present agencies is computed. As to keeping it clear without the bugs, that has been shown, in the past, to be almost an impossibility.

All hail the bug-house! It marks a long step forward in the development of the material resources of these Islands.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures the cold and does not produce any bad effects. It strengthens the lungs and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The police, water works, electric light appropriations and clerks in various departments were all cut out.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out \$8,000 for lighthouse keepers, and said that if the lights were out one night the United States would take charge quickly enough. Lost.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out salary of president of Board of Health. Lost. There was another fight on the government physicians but the item remained in.

The motion to increase the salary of bacteriologist from \$4200 to \$4800 was lost.

The same sections referring to county government as are in the other appropriation bills were inserted. The bill passed third reading, ten to two, Achil and McCandless voting "no."

Senator Woods introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to maintain light houses in the Territory and to repay the Territory for expenditures made since annexation. Passed.

After reading the Governor's message on the jury bill adjournment was taken until Monday.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS' DREDGING IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETED AT WAHIAWA

Van Dine Talks of A Channel From Some New Pearl Harbor to Deep Water.

The Farmers' Institute of the Territory of Hawaii held its regular meeting at Wahiawa on Saturday, the attendance being large, and all those present most enthusiastic in the work. There were many agriculturists and many persons interested in agriculture present from this city, among those from Honolulu being:

Jared G. Smith, T. F. Sedgwick, F. E. Conter, D. L. Van Dine, of the Federal Experiment Station; Mrs. Jared G. Smith, Mrs. T. F. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Higgins, Dr. E. C. Shorey, Principal Dyke and E. G. Krouse of Kamehameha School, Mr. J. T. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company; L. A. Thurston, Mr. Duncan of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, C. I. Austin, superintendent Government Nursery; Henry Davis and Mr. Weedon.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The opening session, in the afternoon, was to have been held out of doors, but because of the rain was held at the residence of Mrs. Rhodes. The subject for the session was the dairy industry, and the general discussion was opened by Mr. Krouse on the school dairy at Kamehameha. There was a somewhat wide talk on the matter participated in more or less by all present, but the principal talkers were Jared G. Smith, Dr. Shorey, Mr. Krouse and Mr. Higgins. The speaker dealt with the value of a balanced ration, comparative value of different feeds, and the advantage to be gained by many articles of food whose qualities had never been fairly tested on the island herds.

The importance of keeping up a high standard in dairy herds was also touched upon. In this connection Jared G. Smith said that a poor cow, no matter how cheaply it might be purchased, was a dead loss, while a good cow was a good investment, whatever the cost of the animal. Mr. Thurston brought up the question of the relative value of separating and selling the cream, and using the skim milk to feed calves and pigs. Mr. Krouse replied that skim milk is of as much value in feeding stock as the full milk, if something is substituted for the cream. Coconut meal will replace the cream at a very small cost.

The practice of Honolulu dairymen in the way of feeding was compared with the practice in various parts of the United States, showing the importance of the feed question in dairy farming on the Islands.

The evening session was held in the Wahiawa school house, and the place was crowded to the doors. Chairman Jared G. Smith, of the appropriations committee, reported that an item for the purpose of carrying on the work of the society had been or would be inserted in the general appropriations bill when that measure came to be passed by the Legislature.

The committee on seasons for planting in Hawaii said that it had been studying the data of its subject, but was not as yet ready to make a report. The report of the secretary and treasurer of the work done in 1902 was received and ordered printed. After clearing away this preliminary matter, Mr. D. L. Van Dine, of the government experiment station, read a most valuable paper on "Some Injurious Insects of Hawaii," in the course of which he said:

SOME INJURIOUS INSECTS OF HAWAII.

The importance of economic entomology to agriculture is obvious. Arguments and explanations are out of date. I have not seen the figures for some time but the annual loss in the United States through insect depredations amounts to several hundred million dollars. This does not sound an exaggeration when it is known that one plantation in these Islands estimated a loss of \$50,000 worth of cane in one year through a single insect, the cane-borer. The State of Massachusetts has appropriated all together \$770,000 for the extermination of the Gypsy-moth, four-fifths of which has been expended. Connecticut appropriated last year \$60,000 for work against the San Jose scale insect. Despite these liberal appropriations, these pests are gradually invading new territory. In the case of the San Jose scale the work will not be successful until every fruit grower and every handler of fruit and fruit trees gives the effort their co-operation.

The question is not why should we fight the insect pests but how can we fight them. To know how implies knowledge and the question becomes one of education, not a political one.

Legislation can, if it is efficient, prevent the further introduction of injurious insects but it cannot be relied upon to reduce the number already present. The introduction of the parasites and predaceous enemies of the insect pests will help to solve the problem and prevent them from appearing in abnormal numbers but will never make it unnecessary for a producer of agricultural products to use precautionary and active means to protect his crops from the ravages of insect pests. To do this intelligently the grower must know the insect, its characteristics, habits, and life-history as well as the precautionary measure to prevent the pest from attacking his crops or the proper remedy if the attack has been made. This paper deals with a few notes on some of Hawaii's injurious insects.

THE "PEAR BLIGHT" (ERIOCAECUS SP.)

The family of insects known as Cocc-

The dredging of the channel at Pearl Harbor has been nearly completed. On Saturday night the announcement was made that the entire channel between the lock and the sea had been dredged to a width of 200 feet, and that all that remains to be done now is to clear away certain lumps in the bottom of the channel. There is not so far as can be learned, a great amount of this work remaining to be done, and the finishing up of what is left will be all that is required to complete the harbor. As the channel is now, in most places the required depth of thirty feet of water has been secured, but a number of spots still remain where the depth is only twenty feet, and it is these lumps that must be cleared away.

The completion of Pearl Harbor entrance will mark a long step forward in the commercial progress of Honolulu and the Territory. And it is a work that has been completed, practically, in three months. The task of dredging the channel was begun by the firm of Clark & Henry, of Stockton, California, about seven months ago. That firm failed in the performance of its contract, and three months ago the contract was taken over by Cotton Brothers, and now, with even ordinary good weather, the harbor will be open to vessels of not more than thirty feet draught probably within a month.

The Navy Department in Washington has only been waiting for the dredging the channel into Pearl Harbor to begin the building of the great Naval station there. There is a big naval reservation on the shores of the East Loch, and the plans for the wharves there and for all the buildings that go to make a first class naval station have all been prepared by the engineers and accepted by the officers of the Department which it is expected will begin work at once upon the opening of the channel.

The importance of Honolulu as a stopping place on the way to America's empire in Asia, and its strategic importance, especially in view of the building of the Panama canal, make it certain that this city is to be a great future center of Naval activity, and the natural seat for that activity will be at Pearl Harbor.

But the opening of the new harbor will mean more than that. In fact, it is difficult to tell just what effect it will have, commercially speaking.

There is the prospective opening of a vast stretch of land locked water, deep and perfectly sheltered, and while the entrance to Pearl harbor has not the depth of the entrance of the harbor of Honolulu proper, yet ships almost as large as any that are apt to come here can enter there and load and discharge cargo—of course, after wharves shall have been built to accommodate them. All that is speculation for the future. The important point now is that the dredging of the channel to Pearl Harbor has been practically completed, and this city and the Territory may look forward to a season of Naval activity from which all branches of business here cannot help but profit largely.

.....
cides, containing the scale insects, mealy bugs, and related forms, represents some of the most serious pests with which the horticulturist has to contend. With this class of insects the covering or scale, and not the insect itself, is the most conspicuous part of the creature. The lack of a hard covering in the case of the "pear blight" makes the work of combating it easier. The great number of various sprays and washes recommended for this class of pests is proof of the great difficulty met in fighting them. Many sprays are recommended as being effectual and then some "peculiar condition," we lay everything here in Hawaii to "peculiar conditions" or B. H. Wright, makes that particular remedy impracticable.

But whatever the remedy, the idea is this, these insects are sucking insects and obtain their food by piercing the tissue of the plant and by means of tube-like mouth parts suck the sap or juice. A poison placed on the surface of the infested part of the plant will not kill the pest since they do not eat the plant and, therefore, would not take the poison into their systems. A poison strong enough to enter the tissue of the plant and render the sap deadly to the pest would kill the plant as well and little headway would have been made. Hence the remedy in the case of such a pest as the "pear blight" must be applied to the insect itself and destroys the pest either as a contact poison because of its caustic properties or by covering the insect so thoroughly that it is smothered.

Up to the present time there has been no attempt to cultivate the alligator pear in Hawaii. The conditions under which it is grown are not favorable for the best growth and production. The trees suffering most from the attack are in closely planted dooryards and receive no cultivation and little attention. A tree cannot well serve a double purpose. If an ornamental tree is desired, uproot the pear and put a more suitable one in its place. A tree to produce fruit must be pruned and cultivated and this means a destruction of the sod about its roots and the cutting away of certain branches which

(Continued on Page 7.)

SCIENTIFIC WAR ON THE MOSQUITOES

Can Sweep Pest Out of the Islands.

The man who will destroy the mosquitoes of Honolulu will do more to make these islands a perfect place of residence than any man has ever done. And it can be done, Mr. D. L. Van Dine, entomologist at the United States Experiment station, has pointed out the way. A systematic effort in the direction and along the lines pointed out by Mr. Van Dine, will do the job.

"It is the common opinion here," said Mr. Van Dine in a paper on the subject recently prepared, "that the taro patches and rice fields are mainly responsible for the abundance of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes undoubtedly breed to some extent in these places and homes in the vicinity of such places are no doubt infested with mosquitoes from that source but a study of the subject of breeding places will disclose the fact that the taro-patches and rice fields are only partly responsible for the conditions here. I never in my life passed so uncomfortable a night as I did on these islands seven miles away from the nearest taro patch or rice field. The source of the mosquitoes proved to be a rain water barrel and a tank for storing water in close proximity to the house. The places for the most part responsible for the abundance of this pest are pools, swampy places (such as are found in abandoned taro patches and rice fields), barrels, water tanks, wayside ditches, open sewers, cisterns, wells, fire-buckets, gutters and eaves that have become clogged, empty cans and broken bottles on rubbish heaps, post holes and other excavations left unfilled, and such vessels as flower vases in houses left for any time without emptying. Mosquitoes have been found breeding in tin cans filled with water and placed under the legs of a table as prevention against ants. I believe the many tubs, barrels, and vessels found about houses as containers of water in the outlying districts about Honolulu where city water is not supplied to be more productive of mosquitoes than all the taro patches about here.

METHODS OF FIGHTING MOSQUITOES.

The only efforts directed against mosquitoes here are an attempt to protect oneself from the adult by the screening of houses, the use of nets at night, and the burning in the rooms of buhach or pyrethrum powder. These methods are more or less successful in obtaining individual relief but in no manner lessen the number or remove the source of the nuisance. The community as a whole receives no benefit because one man is fortunate enough to be able to screen his house. A few individuals here and there have directed their efforts against the larvae by the use of coal oil but this is of little importance when a neighbor can breed enough in a neglected oil-tin or a tub under a water-tap to make it uncomfortable for the whole neighborhood. A real estate man cannot be forced to remove from his property a nuisance that unfits it for residential purposes. A city cannot be forced to make the place more comfortable to the citizens and more attractive to the visitors but certainly the Board of Health has the power to compel a man who is not anxious to promote the interest and welfare of his community to remove from his property a nuisance and, since we have the dreaded yellow fever mosquito here, a constant source of danger to health.

In reviewing the life history of the mosquito it is evident that the effort to exterminate the pest must be directed against the breeding places. Let the war-cry be "No standing water."

Overlook no breeding places, however small, even to the empty tomato-can on the rubbish heap. The most effectual way to destroy a breeding place is to fill it up, this removing the place as a source of mosquitoes at once and for all time. The next best thing, providing the place is too large to fill or the material for filling is not at hand, is to drain it out. The larvae and eggs cannot stand thorough drying and in the future the place cannot act as a breeding place with the absence of water. If it is not feasible to either fill or drain the breeding place then two more methods remain; (1) the coal oil treatment on the surface or if for any reason that cannot be done (a trough used for watering stock for example), (2) the introduction of fish known to be feeders on the young of mosquitoes.

The coal oil method, widely understood, consists of applying to the surface of water in the breeding places a sufficient amount of coal oil to spread evenly over the surface. The manner in which this is effective in destroying the young mosquitoes will be pointed out in the illustrations to follow. It is sufficient to remind you in this connection that the larvae are air-breathing and must come to the surface of the water to obtain the air. The oil in no manner affects the water for use where the water is drawn off from the bottom.

NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE MOSQUITO.

I consider the dragon-flies or "mosquito-hawks," as they are locally known, to be the most effectual enemy we have here of the mosquito. In searching the swampy places about Honolulu for the larvae of the mosquito it was not unusual to dip up

WILL GIVE TO CHARITY

Mr. J. B. Atherton's Will Filed for Probate.

The will of the late Joseph Ballard Atherton was filed for probate yesterday afternoon, with a petition for the appointment of Mrs. Juliette Montague Atherton as executrix. No valuation of the estate is given, there being simply a statement that it consists of "real estate in Honolulu and the Island of Oahu, and personal estate consisting of stocks, bonds, notes, securities, etc."

The will is, in part, as follows: "In the name of God, Amen! I, Joseph Ballard Atherton of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, but conscious of the uncertainty of life, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, revoking all former wills at any time made.

"After the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses, I hereby give, devise and bequeath to my sons, Charles Henry and Alexander Montague, and to my oldest daughter, Mary Atherton Richards, nee Mary Cushing Atherton, twenty thousand dollars each in cash or in good securities.

"To my beloved sister, Sarah Atherton Gilman, ten thousand dollars in cash or good securities, and to my beloved wife, Juliette Montague Atherton, all the rest, residue, and remainder of my property of whatsoever nature or kind, to have and to hold to her and her heirs and assigns forever. And I intrust to her, in such manner as her love and discretion may dictate, but absolutely in and of her free will, the care, education, and maintenance of our children, Frank Cooke and Kate Marian Atherton, as she may deem fit.

"With the same dipperful of water the larvae of the mosquito and the nymphs or young of the dragon-fly and flying in myriads over the places could be seen the adult dragon-fly. This is significant when it is known that the dragon-fly is predaceous in both the young and adult stages, the young dragon-fly, an aquatic insect, feeding on the larvae of the mosquito in the water and the adult preying on the winged mosquito in the air. This strong flying and beautiful insect is met with at all elevations. I have seen it on the top of Mt. Tantalus as well as at the other elevations between that point and the beach at Waikiki.

Among the fish we have here the gold fish and the oahu are known by investigation to feed on the larvae of mosquitoes. In answer to a letter of inquiry in regard to the fishes we have here feeding on the young of mosquitoes and the feasibility of introducing the top-minnow, Dr. Jordan, President of Stanford University, replies under date of Jan. 21: "The only fishes that you have which feed upon mosquitoes in the small ponds, are the different kinds of gobies locally known as oahu, and the gold fish. The different species of oahu are found in all the streams, but whether they feed on the larvae or not must be determined by dissection.

"The top-minnows are entirely unrepresented in Hawaii. They are very easily transported, being extremely hardy. There are, however, none of them in California, and they would have to be brought either from the Mississippi Valley, or from Mexico. The best species for your purpose could be found in the streams of Central Mexico, but it would be a little costly to send a man down to get them. Next to these, I would recommend trying the Gulf states or Florida.

"These fish belong to the family of Poeciliidae, and there are many species, nearly all American. The single Japanese species is common in rice ditches in the extreme South of Japan and probably feeds on larvae."

The introduction of insectivorous bats has been suggested as a means of lessening the number of mosquitoes. Mr. Wm. A. Bryan, curator of ornithology at Bishop Museum and Inspector of Birds and Animals for Hawaii says, speaking of the introduction of bats: "Vesperugo, the commonest of the British bats, is found about old buildings, in creeks, rocks, etc. Its food is said to be gnats (mosquitoes). It will readily eat meat in captivity and becomes a nuisance in houses. I would not advise the promiscuous introduction and liberation of any species without previous study of its habits here in confinement."

We have in the houses here two species of spiders and a lizard, commonly called "swifits," that prey on the adult mosquitoes. While the adults should be destroyed anywhere and everywhere possible, the effort of destruction should be directed against the larvae in doing away with the breeding places or if that is not possible in rendering the condition unfavorable for their development.

One great point in our favor in this mosquito problem is the fact that this is an insular territory. Once the breeding places are done away with the danger from an outside invasion is very small. Even should they come, as they did at first, on incoming ships, the number would not be sufficient to cause any great discomfort and with the absence of breeding places, especially those in the immediate vicinity of the ports, the danger of their becoming again such a nuisance is removed. In regard to the yellow fever mosquito it is known to breed for the most part in small places, especially in the vicinity of houses and, furthermore, this mosquito will not breed in brackish water. Much of the water along the shores of these islands is brackish and in other cases where it is not it might be possible to let in the tide water and make it so.

CHANGES IN SCHEDULES

Oahu Railway Puts on More Trains.

On May 1, 1903, a new time table will go into effect on the Oahu Railway system by which patrons of the road between Ewa Mill and Honolulu will be given, practically, an hour system from 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. An "Owl Train" will leave Honolulu for Ewa Mill at 11:15 o'clock, except on Sundays, when the train will leave the depot at 9:15 p. m.

The change in the schedule does not affect the old train service, which will run as usual, but it consists of an addition of several extra trains daily. There has been a demand for the addition of more trains. The company has acceded to the request, and will be able to give a first-class schedule.

The new trains are as follows: Leaving Honolulu for Ewa Mill and way points—7:30 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 4:15 p. m., 11:15 p. m. (The last or "Owl Train" will be run every night except Sunday, leaving then at 9:15 p. m.)

Returning to Honolulu from Ewa Mill and way points—7:45 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 4:31 p. m., 7:40 p. m.

By this schedule residents at Ewa Mill, the Peninsula and all intermediate points can come to the city every evening to attend entertainments and the theaters, and can catch the "Owl Train" for the return trip. As the population on the Peninsula is increasing, and there is a demand for homes outside the city, the railroad company sees the advantage of giving such residents a train service which will make it worth their while to take up permanent residences along the road.

The company will also soon tear up the old tracks from Pearl City to the terminus on the Peninsula and replace them with heavier rails, thus practically building a new roadbed and track there. The company has also recently moved the big dancing pavilion, which formerly stood in Redmond Grove at Pearl City, to one of the finest lots at the end of the Peninsula and directly on the shore of Pearl Harbor. It has been remodeled and painted and a commodious lanai added. From the lanai, and projecting 100 feet into the harbor is a new wharf. The purpose of the railroad company has been to provide a dancing pavilion outside the city, where special outing parties can be accommodated. The company is of the opinion that the regatta events can all be held now at the harbor as the pavilion will afford shelter from the rain, a resting place, and dancing can be enjoyed there after the races. Instead of everybody joining in a general rush for the homeward bound trains as soon as the races are over. The pavilion is the finest in the Islands, and already a number of dancing parties have been booked there during the month of May, for which special trains are to be provided for the return to town. One of the largest affairs will be the grand ball on May 9 to be given by the Hawaii Yacht Club. This will formally open the pavilion, and it will also be the first effort of the club to entertain its friends and members in this manner.

..... necessary; also the bestowing of such gifts as she may deem fitting and proper to relatives, friends and for religious, charitable and educational purposes, referring her for guidance as to my wishes to our conversations on the subject."

The will provides for the appointment of Mrs. Atherton as executrix without bonds, and she is also exempted from filing an inventory or any accounts. The will was signed December 5, 1896, in the presence of E. D. Tenney, W. A. Bowen and W. R. Castle.

The codicil, dated October 22, 1901, which is not in Mr. Atherton's handwriting, is as follows:

"I, Joseph Ballard Atherton, above named, hereby ratifying and confirming my foregoing will, excepting as herein modified, add this codicil, which I declare to be a part of my last will and testament:

"In case of the death of my wife, Juliette M. Atherton, before my death, I desire that all of my property, excepting the bequest to my sister, Sarah Atherton Gilman, and the amount required for such educational and charitable uses as my executors shall set off, as soon as it can be done without loss, shall be divided share and share alike between my children, Charles Henry Atherton, Mary Atherton Richards, wife of Theodore Richards of Honolulu, Alexander Montague Atherton, Frank Cooke Atherton, and Kate Marian Atherton, or if any of them shall die before me, leaving issue, then such share shall go to such issue by right of representation.

"I appoint Mary Atherton Richards trustee, without bonds, of the share of said Kate Marian Atherton, and Mary Atherton Richards and two sons are appointed executors and trustees under this will, and to act as guardians of the property of any minor or minors taking any share hereunder, in both cases to act without bonds."

The codicil is witnessed by W. A. Bowen and W. R. Castle. The day for probate is fixed for June 8.

Prof. Perkins's treatise on the lantana destroying bugs, printed in serial form in the Planters' Monthly, will probably be published as a whole by the Live Stock Breeders' Association for general circulation throughout the Territory. There is a great demand for it, as farmers and stock men should be educated as to the best method of dealing with the bugs to the end that intelligent war may be made upon the lantana everywhere at once. The plant has fifty years start on the agriculturists, and so the bugs should be given every chance in the world.

ONE DOG TO EACH LEPER

Board of Health Has Set the Limit.

There are about one thousand persons permanently resident at the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai, and there is an average of about five live and lively dogs to each person.

And those statements are explanatory of a number of things. It would be supposed, in the first place, that there was some mysterious affinity between dogs and leprosy, but this is not the fact. The native, however, has a great fondness for dogs—and dogs—and because of that fondness the number of canine pets at the settlement has increased to such an extent that they have not only become a great nuisance to those persons on Molokai who are able to restrain their affection for dogs within reasonable limits, but have likewise become a menace to the lepers themselves, in that their dogs are literally eating them out of house and home.

There is, in fact, a constantly increasing insufficiency, acutely felt, in the palat ration issued, while the dogs grow more numerous at regularly recurring intervals, and more voracious day by day. The average native will go hungry himself, to feed his dog. More he will even let his friend go hungry to feed his dog. This is what might be called an amiable weakness, and works no particular harm where the native is healthy enough to follow his bent and eat the dog, in time, thus cementing his attachment to his pet permanently, but the people at the settlement are not inclined to do that—at least, not enough inclined to do so to keep down the surplus dogs, and so the Board of Health has been compelled to take a hand in the matter. And this has become a condition requiring action the more imperatively because the dogs, not content with eating up the palat of their owners, have lately taken to running in the hills and pulling down the calves of the herds there and eating them also, thus cutting into the meat ration as well as the ration of palat.

It was in view of this condition that a petition was sent by the lepers to the Board of Health praying to have the number of dogs in the Settlement limited, which petition resulted in the passage by the board of a new regulation limiting the canine possessions of each leper to one dog. The board was not, however, inclined to be exigent in the matter. It gave the dog owners until the 1st of July to get rid of the surplus. That should be ample time to prepare and enjoy a lot of luau. And five thousand dogs would contribute most successfully to a number of occasions of that kind, whether as conscious or unconscious participants in the festivities.

"For," as a member of the Board of Health said when asked about the matter yesterday, "the dogs have been eating them out of house and home. Now let them eat the dogs, and that will preserve the balance."

REWARD FRIENDS WITH THANKS

The Honolulu committee which forwarded to Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Beckwith of Paila, Maui, on the occasion of the celebration of their golden wedding, a gift of \$25 from their Honolulu friends have received an acknowledgment of the same. Dr. Beckwith's note, which the committee hopes each contributor will consider personal, is as follows:

"To all the dear friends who remembered us so lovingly and bountifully on our golden wedding day: "Greeting and gratitude. The heaps and heaps of gold you sent us have their own preciousness, for which we heartily thank you. But better than the gold is the love it signifies. Most tenderly has it touched our hearts to be so kindly remembered after these long years of absence. Accept our sincere thanks for the joy you have given us. We wish we might take each of you by the hand and tell you personally how your loving greeting has cheered us. Failing that, we can only assure you that the memory of it will gladden all the lingering days that the good Lord may yet have in store for us, and make us look more longingly for the joyful time coming when we shall meet you face to face, in the land where we shall go no more out for ever. Very sincerely and gratefully yours,

"E. G. BECKWITH,"
"C. P. BECKWITH."

Cummins' Master Leaves.

Captain Seales of the steamer J. A. Cummins, accompanied by his wife and daughter, leave today in the Sonoma en route for Captain Seales' old home in Margate, Kent, England, where his mother and a sister are living. This will be the popular captain's first visit to his home in seventeen years. He will be away from Honolulu for six months. The Cummins will be commanded by First Officer William Bennett of the steamer Maui, during Seales' absence.

Among other rare trees at the government nursery on King street, they have a canary nut tree full of beautiful dark blue fruit now ripe, and a mangosteen tree likewise loaded with fruit. The mangosteen, by the way, is the most delicious of all tropical fruits. These at the nursery are green, as yet, but should be in bigger demand than the visible supply when they ripen.

WORK FOR INCURABLES

Patients Treated at the Home at Kaimuki.

A statement recently prepared by Mr. S. E. Damon, treasurer of the Honolulu Home for Incurables at Kaimuki, shows that the condition of that institution, and the work done there are of a character that should commend its value to every man and woman who has a heart for the sufferings of the unfortunate. The Home for Incurables is one of those institutions, semi-public in character, for the maintenance of which the good people of Honolulu have long been noted. This reputation of Honolulu has traveled much farther abroad than most residents of the city are aware, perhaps. There is, in fact, no city of its size in the United States that does more and more intelligent charitable work than Honolulu. The fact is due to latitude, perhaps in part, for people in warm climates are always warm hearted,—but it is due also to a certain habit of charity that is an inheritance from the time when Honolulu was much farther from everywhere than it is now, and when the presence of a man in the community in any kind of distress became town talk and the town concern at once. The Honolulu people of the olden times did more than talk. They acted, in a helpful way, and their sons and daughters have inherited the trait.

The Home for Incurables is located on the high lands at Kaimuki, where the air is fresh and pure and where the unfortunates may have all the advantage that can be secured from such a situation. There are eight buildings attached to the establishment, and these have been erected with a view singly to the use to which each is to be put. An improvement now in course of being carried out is a plan to isolate consumptives in a ward to be fitted up for their exclusive use in the top floor of the Administration building. An effort has been made heretofore to isolate people suffering from tuberculosis, but it has not met with the degree of success desired for the reason that there was no place where they could be kept entirely separate from the balance of the patients. The new ward will remedy this, and make complete isolation possible. And that will act for the good of all the patients in the Home.

The report of Mr. Damon shows that for the period from September 1st to December 31st there were admitted to the Home a total of thirty-four patients. These comprised Hawaiians, Europeans, Japanese, Chinese, South Sea Islanders, Porto Ricans and negroes, and the cost of their keep per day per patient was about \$1.45. In the same period there were six deaths in the hospital, and the average number of patients for that time was eighteen. The Home has an endowment fund of \$65,000, and the running expenses for the time covered in the report amounted to \$2803.45. The report itself, however, contains all the figures in the best possible manner to their understanding by those who are interested in the work of the Home. It follows:

HONOLULU HOME FOR INCURABLES—STATEMENT AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

Improvements—
Land purchase \$ 9,000.00
Cost of buildings and other improvements 24,811.93
Cost of furniture, etc. 3,954.96

Total \$36,866.89

Cost of Running 1st Sept. to 31st December, 1902.

Salaries and wages \$ 1,437.15
Boarding department 776.05
Housekeeping department 26.50
Kitchen department 10.00
Medical department 223.95
Stables 83.35
General expenses 91.25
Stationery, printing, etc. 39.20
Burials 116.00

Total \$ 2,803.45

Number of patients admitted free, 32.
Number of patients admitted paying, 2.

Number of deaths, 6.
Average number in hospital, 18.
Average cost per patient: Per month—Sept., \$19.58; Oct., \$18.97; Nov., \$22.26; Dec., \$23.27. Per day—Sept., \$1.64; Oct., \$1.25; Nov., \$1.44; Dec., \$1.36.

Endowment fund, \$65,000.00.

S. E. DAMON,
Treasurer.

Going to Other Islands.

The following are booked for passage in the Kinau sailing for Hilo and way ports at noon today: Miss M. Schweitzer, Mrs. T. M. Louissou, P. R. Keay, Mrs. S. W. Kekuewa and son, Bishop Restarick, Mr. Walker, Dr. Hutchinson, Dr. Wilson, wife and child, F. E. Conter, A. L. Louissou, Mrs. J. L. Richards, H. Armitage, J. Dowsett, Fred Meyer, F. E. Richardson.

The following have booked on the Claudine which sails at 5 p. m. today for Kahului: H. P. Baldwin, Judge Hartwell, W. O. Smith, Miss L. O. H. Oval, Miss E. Muther, D. H. Case, A. N. Kopolikal, D. C. Heger, Miss R. Miller, J. O. Seabury, wife and two children, Mrs. M. Achong, Mrs. L. Achong.

WHOOPIING COUGH if neglected, leads to more serious diseases. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will keep the cough loose, allay the irritation and counteract any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JAP ROBBER HAS A DEN IN LANTANA

Swoops Down on Lowlands of Maui.

MAUI, April 25.—A Japanese robber has been terrorizing the corn planters of Kamaole, Kula, recently. His hiding place is among the lantana of the mountain side where, from some vantage point or other, he watches his opportunity. When a corn planter locks his door and departs for work, the vagrant breaks into the dwelling and steals rice, bread, or whatever takes his fancy. He has entered in this way many of the humble homes of the Kulaites. The other day he grew bolder and upon the departure of Police-man Ah Sam for Makawao on business, entered his dwelling and by exhibiting a long, dangerous looking knife so frightened Mrs. Ah Sam that she took her baby and fled. The police are looking for the Jap, but have not as yet arrested him.

DROWNED IN A DITCH.

At a coroner's inquest, held on the 18th by Deputy Sheriff Edgar Norton, to inquire concerning the death of a certain Japanese found dead on the 17th in the new Spreckels ditch at Kaupakapa, it was decided that the cause of death was accidental drowning. The man had evidently been swept off his feet and drowned while attempting to cross a swollen stream adjacent to the ditch. The opening of a gate which connected the stream with the ditch had probably admitted the body into the waters of the ditch, upon which it floated until caught by the wire guard which protects the entrance to the tunnel, and where the unfortunate Japanese was found by the ditch tender. The identity of the man will never be known. At first he was thought to be Sakura, a certain Japanese stone mason of Kokomo, who disappeared mysteriously some four or five months ago leaving a letter behind him bidding good bye to all his friends and stating that he would meet them in heaven. A debt of \$100 or more was what troubled Sakura. But he was not the drowned man.

PYTHIAN DANCE.

The anniversary ball of Aloha Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., which took place at Castle Hall, Wailuku, the evening of the 18th, was a most successful social event. More than a hundred of the best people of Wailuku and Central Maui much enjoyed the smooth floor and the enlivening music of the occasion. Mr. George Schrader played the piano most acceptably, and during the evening, Mr. Schumelster rendered finely two violin pieces with piano accompaniment.

The floor was in charge of a committee composed of Messrs. J. J. Walsh, J. L. Coke, and C. D. Lufkin. Just before the serving of refreshments, about midnight, Mr. Coke made a short address, stating that it had been the desire of the lodge to celebrate the first anniversary of the completion of their new hall in a more elaborate manner, but the depleted state of the Treasury incident to the recent construction of a \$10,000-hall forbade such an extravagance.

Trains from Kihel, Puunene, Kahului and Paia carried the guests to and from the memorable entertainment.

BASEBALL ON MAUI.

Maui bids fair to have a fine season of baseball. With four good league teams very evenly matched, lovers of the American game on the island should not lack for enjoyment. The Kahului and Lahaina played a fine game at Wells Park, Wailuku, the afternoon of the 19th. The score unexpectedly stood 15 to 3 in favor of Kahului, the reverse of quite a number of prophecies. Espinda pitched the first three innings for Lahaina and Searle the last six. The Kahului made four runs off of Espinda and eleven from Searle. Kruger pitched for Kahului.

Tomorrow a fierce struggle for supremacy is predicted between the Wailuku and Kahului.

SMALLER MATTERS.

Mrs. James Scott of Kihel departed for Honolulu per the Mauna Loa for a visit of several weeks.

Father Gwendoline has succeeded Father James Beissel in charge of the Catholic churches of the Makawao district. The latter is soon to depart for Europe.

Mr. Schumelster, formerly of Spreckelsville, is the new sugar boiler of Wailuku.

Misses Gardie and Helen Macfarlane return to Honolulu today after a visit of several months at Erewhon Cattle Station, Kula.

Dengue has made its appearance in Wailuku. Miss Huntington is just recovering from an attack. Mr. Ed. Kinney of the Soda Works is afflicted with the malady.

S. M. Kanakanui, of the Government Survey office, will finish laying out the Kula homestead lots in about two weeks. The lots are to contain from 40 to 60 acres. In connection with this land a curious fact has cropped out.

(Continued on page 3.)

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co
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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
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Northern Assurance Company
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Rochon, Joliet, Velpeau, and others, combines all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and cures everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains the world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-
ments of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 for impurities of the blood,
acidity, pimples, spots, blotches, rashes and swelling
of joints, gonorrhea, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury.
THERAPION NO. 3 for the destruction of syphilis, teeth
and run of mouth. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all venereal matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 4 for exhaustion, depression,
nervousness, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
ing state which of the three remedies is re-
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION" is
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Tickets are Issued

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Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
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For tickets and general information
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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.



**WILL BEGIN
WORK SOON**
Something Tangible in the
Kohala-Hilo Rail-
way.

HILLO, April 24.—Hilo will celebrate
the Fourth of July this year with a
program that should attract the biggest
crowd ever entertained in the city. The
great feature of the day will be the
breaking of ground for the Hilo-Ko-
hala railway.

At a mass meeting last Saturday
night the people of Hilo made Philip
Peck chairman of the Fourth of July
Committee on arrangements. In taking
his seat Mr. Peck made a short speech
in which he stated that the promoters
of that road had their affairs in such
shape as to justify the breaking of
ground on July 4th. This announce-
ment was greeted with an outburst of
prolonged applause. From that moment
the plans for celebrating went forward
with enthusiasm, and what might have
been an off year in Hilo will be one of
the most notable.

Mr. Peck went on to say, that the
money for constructing the road is in
sight and that he goes to San Francisco
May 8 to close the deal that means the
construction of the road.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

P. Peck received a cablegram yester-
day afternoon notifying him of the
serious illness of his brother at San
Francisco and telling him to come at
once. As a result Mr. Peck leaves to-
day for the Kinau.

It was Mr. Peck's intention to go to
San Francisco early in May on railroad
business and he said yesterday that his
going now would not affect this mat-
ter except to expedite the closing of
the deal. He anticipates being away
not longer than a month or five weeks
and now expects to return with mat-
ters in shape to let contracts for grad-
ing.—Tribune.

THE BANANA TRADE.

John Lycurgus, who succeeded Peter
Lee as a shipper of island fruit, says
that he is willing to handle bananas
grown here provided he can make ar-
rangements with the producers for
handling all their fruit. He stepped
into the breach when there was no one
here to look after the products and he
is willing to continue under certain con-
ditions. He shipped about 800 bunches
by the S. S. Enterprise last week. Cap-
tain Matson expects to be here shortly
and will then make final arrange-
ments regarding carrying the fruit.—Herald.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

The crystal wedding anniversary of
Mr. and Mrs. Keith Forbes Mackie was
celebrated at their home on Pitman
street last Friday. In response to in-
vitations, the home was filled to over-
flowing with happy guests and host and
hostess were kept busy throughout the
evening looking after the comfort of
guests and receiving the hearty con-
gratulations that were poured in upon
them.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie were assisted
in receiving guests by Mrs. J. U. Smith,
Mrs. Mumby and Miss Carr.—Tribune.

A SUNDAY SHAM BATTLE.

Company D will entertain the public
Sunday, May 10, with a sham battle
at Puna. The Hilo Railroad will give
an excursion over its lines that day
and everybody is invited to attend the
military maneuvers.

The increase in the receipts at the
Hilo Postoffice do not indicate that we
are going through a period of depression.

Maul wants to play a match game of
baseball with Hilo. It's time for Nigel
Jackson and Mr. Rowland to go into
conference.

The first active work to be done in
the Hilo labor world was begun at
Monday's labor meeting when a com-
mittee of three was appointed to wait
upon H. Hackfeld & Co. and the Hilo
Mercantile Co. for the purpose of induc-
ing them to use only citizen labor in
discharging vessels. A large number of
stores belong to the organization
and P. Hilo, their leader, claims that
he can secure more than enough Amer-
ican labor to handle ship's cargoes in
this harbor.—Tribune.

Dr. J. J. Grace received word Wednes-
day of the death of his father in New
Zealand. He left today for the Kinau
for New Zealand and will be gone prob-
ably two months.

James Gibb of Puna has under-
taken to furnish a number of tree ferns
to the Missouri Botanical Gardens at
St. Louis. These Botanical Gardens are
the most famous in the United States.

Princeton May Visit Us.

It is probable that the gunboat
Princeton may shortly be a visitor in
Honolulu, according to an item in the
Army and Navy Journal, as follows:
"The Navy Department has at last
decided to order the Princeton home
for repairs, and that vessel will soon
sail from the Asiatic station for the
Mare Island Navy Yard, where the
overhauling will be done. The Princeton
will be placed out of commission
as soon after her arrival at the Mare
Island yard as the usual inspections
are completed, and repairs will go on
at once. The Cincinnati will prob-
ably be ordered to the Asiatic Station
in the course of the next few months.

Don't be held-up by impure beers

Out of six of the most popular beers sold in the Islands, the
Government Chemist has found in a recent examination that the
ONLY ONE PURE and FREE FROM PRESERVATIVE acids is

PRIMO LAGER

If your local dealer does not carry it, send your order direct
to the HONOLULU BREWING & MALTING CO., and it will
receive prompt attention.

A LAW WHICH PERMITS
THE PACKING OF JURIES

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Governor Dole yesterday signed the
jury law and along with his notification
to the Legislature, recommended some
changes which he thinks should be
made. The Governor says that under
the law an unprincipled judge who ap-
points the jury commissioner would
have "an opportunity to corrupt the
administration of justice to the serious
prejudice of the public."

The signing of the bill may neces-
sitate the drawing of new juries for
the May term, as they have already
been summoned by Judge De Bolt and
Judge Robinson, under the old law.

The Governor recommends that the
appointment of jury commissioners be
placed with the Supreme Court Jus-
tices, and his suggestion for an amend-
ment is taken to mean that he will ex-
tend the present legislative session in
order that his recommendations may be
put into effect.

The following is the message sent to
the Legislature yesterday:

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE.

I have approved the bill entitled "an
act providing for the drawing, summon-
ing and empaneling of grand and trial
juries."

There are however features of the bill
which, in my opinion, are against public
policy. I refer to the provisions for the
selection of jury lists and drawing of
juries. These, in brief, place the ap-
pointment of the two jury commis-
sioners for each circuit in the discretion
of the Circuit Judges or Judge for such
circuit. The duty of such Commission-
ers is to make a list of eligible per-
sons in each circuit who in their judg-
ment are suitable for jury duty. A
clerk of the Circuit Court at the direc-
tion and in the presence of the Circuit
Judge is to draw from a box containing
the names of such persons on separate
slips of paper, the names of fifty per-

sons which are to be deposited in an-
other box to be called, the Grand Jury
Box, and the names of fifty persons
which are to be deposited in a third
box to be called the "Trial Jury Box."
From these two boxes the clerk is to
draw, at the direction and in the pres-
ence of the Judge, names of persons to
serve as members of the Grand Jury
and of the Trial Jury panel respect-
ively.

It will be seen from this program
that in the other circuits than the first,
the whole matter of selecting the lists
of persons to be called upon for jury
duty, the matter of drawing the jury
lists and finally the members of the
grand and trial juries, may be largely
controlled by the Circuit Judge, should
he wish to do so. That is, he appoints
the clerk of his court, he selects the
Jury Commissioners, and he superin-
tends the drawing of the jury lists and
of the members of the grand and trial
juries, with no one present but the
clerk—his own appointee.

It is against public policy for such an
opportunity to exist, as an unprin-
ciple Judge, should any of the outer
circuits ever be so unfortunate as to be
under the jurisdiction of such an officer,
would have thereby an opportunity to
corrupt the administration of justice
to the serious prejudice of the public.

I recommend that the provisions re-
ferred to be amended so that the Jury
Commissioners shall be appointed by a
majority of the Justices of the Supreme
Court, and that in all drawings of jury
lists and grand and trial juries, the
Sheriff of the County or other execu-
tive officer shall be required to be
present.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
Governor.
Executive Chamber, Territory of Ha-
waii, April 25th, 1903.

LABOR TROUBLES
ON BIG ISLAND

A wireless telegram was received on
Thursday by T. H. Davies & Co., from
the manager of Nihiu Plantation, Ha-
waii, stating that nearly all the Japa-
nese laborers on the plantation had quit
work owing to the refusal of the man-
ager to discharge the head luna at
their request.

The agents here had arranged for the
transportation by the steamer Helene
on Thursday of about eighty new Japa-
nese laborers recently arrived in the
Islands, but on receipt of the message
it was decided to hold them over for
a period until a settlement with the
dissatisfied laborers had been effected,
as the new ones might join the others.
The matter was laid before Consul
Salto, and that official courteously of-
fered to go to Hawaii to fix things up.
Consul Salto expressed his willingness
to do this, not alone for this company,
but to preserve harmony among the
great colony under his charge.

M. Salto departed in the steamer
Helene, and several influential Japa-
nese merchants, interested in the wel-
fare of the laborers were present to
consult with him on the matter up to
the departure of the steamer.

MUST NOW WORK
EIGHT HOURS

Government employees will now have
to work eight hours a day, and those
who work longer than that amount
now, will have their hours cut down.
Governor Dole signed the labor bill
yesterday and the various department
heads interviewed yesterday said that
it will be obeyed.

In the most of the offices the hours
are now from eight in the morning un-
til four in the afternoon, with an hour
for lunch. Under the new law an hour
will have to be added somewhere and
public offices will probably be kept
open in the future until five o'clock.

On the roads and bridges the em-
ployees now work nine hours a day and
their hours will be reduced.

There is a provision in the law also
requiring contractors who do public
work to conform with the eight hour
law.

Anyone violating the provisions of
the law can be fined from ten to one
hundred dollars, and each day of vi-
olation constitutes a separate offense.

THE FIREMAN is in great danger
from falling bricks or timbers as well
as from the flames. No fire department
is properly equipped without a supply
of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This in-
strument is unexcelled for burns and
bruises. One application gives relief.
Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell
it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents
for Hawaii.

MORE RAINFALL
DURING THE YEAR

The annual report of Curtis J. Lyons,
Territorial Meteorologist, shows an
extraordinary increase in rainfall for
the past year. In nearly every district
the reported rainfall is more than
double the normal, and at some of the
stations the rainfall is even more than
twice the normal.

The heaviest rainfall was at Lau-
pahoe, on Hawaii, where the record
was 272 inches, as compared to 132
inches normal.

On Oahu the heaviest rainfall was
191 inches, at Luakaha, in Nuuanu
valley, 128 inches being the normal.

RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Figures in brackets indicate that one
or two months are missing from the
year's record, but are interpolated from
adjacent stations. Where three or more
months are lacking the station is om-
itted from this list.

HAWAII	Hilo	Ft. Inches	Elev.	Rel. Norm'l
Waikaloa	100	167.38	127.04	131.85
Hilo (town)	100	167.38	127.04	131.85
Kaunakakai	1250	250.21	189.53	131.85
Popekoe	100	188.57	126.53	131.85
Hakalua	100	214.59	110.12	131.85
Honohua	300	245.23	126.98	131.85
Lauapahoehoe	500	272.00	132.19	131.85
Oakala	400	226.61	98.40	131.85
Hamakua				
Kailua	250	172.38	72.38	131.85
Panaloa	300	175.42	74.16	131.85
Maunawili	300	125.65	58.59	131.85
Panohia	300	132.98	68.60	131.85
Honokaa (MHI)	425	132.98	68.60	131.85
Honokaa (Melinke)	1100	166.10	101.10	131.85
Kukuihaele	700	135.83	61.19	131.85
Kohala				
Niuli	200	100.73	48.81	131.85
Kohala (Mission)	521	88.84	53.27	131.85
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270	94.47	55.92	131.85
Hawi Mill	700	101.55	50.00	131.85
Puuhoe Ranch	1847	91.63	46.00	131.85
Waimea	2720	80.14	40.50	131.85
Kona				
Holualoa	1350	71.03	36.00	131.85
Kona (Mokulua)	1580	80.29	42.23	131.85
Napooopo	25	49.77	24.00	131.85
Kau				
Kahuku Ranch	1680	32.32	16.00	131.85
Honua	15	29.50	14.75	131.85
Nalehu	650	32.25	16.12	131.85
Hilea	310	29.80	14.90	131.85
Pahala	850	39.49	19.74	131.85
Moaula	1700	48.50	24.25	131.85
Volcano House	4000	89.30	44.65	131.85
Puna				
Olua (Mt. View)	1690	244.49	177.88	131.85
Kapoho	110	150.51	81.21	131.85
MAUI				
Waipae Ranch	700	35.34	17.67	131.85
Kaupo (Mokulua)	285	97.02	48.51	131.85
Kipahulu	308	122.51	61.25	131.85
Nahiku	900	275.35	137.67	131.85
Nahiku	1600	(418.00)*	209.00	131.85
Hauka	700	97.79	48.89	131.85
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	70.96	35.48	131.85
Kula (Waikoa)	2700	42.00	21.00	131.85
Puuomalei	1400	124.17	62.08	131.85

GAY GIRLS
PLAYED IN
MAN ATTIRE

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Eleven young women furnished amuse-
ment last night as burnt cork artists
in the Y. M. C. A., for as many of the
gentler sex as could be crowded into
the hall. There was not a man there,
at least those in charge of the per-
formance didn't discover one. There
were signs about the entrance, "No
men allowed—no exceptions," and the
male escorts of the hundreds of ladies
who attended were compelled to leave
them at the entrance. But even if the
show was given entirely by ladies and
for ladies, it was one of the financial
and histrionic successes of the sea-
son. The hall was not large enough to
seat everybody and the "standing room
only" sign was hung out early. There
was a moment of excitement when
some one near the front row detected
two men, or thought she did, but as
they were very small men of about
eight years, they remained unmolested.
When the chief musician, a venerable
African mammy, walked down the aisle
to the piano the applause was hearty,
and when the curtain went up the ap-
plause was even more generous.

The opening act discovered eleven
young women upon the stage, all wear-
ing natty white duck sailor costumes.
They actually wore men's clothes, and
huge sun-flower boutonnières, and each
wore a monocle. The display caught
the fancy of the audience and there-
after the stage people had everything
their own way. The interloper was
Mrs. Dr. Camp, and the two end
"men" were Miss Alice Jones and Miss
Edna Kelley, a pair of comedians hard
to beat. The chorus was composed of
Misses Marion Dillingham, Stella Love,
Lillian Bacon, Florence Hall, Jean Lind-
say, Jeanette Pierce, Charlotte Hall
and Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. J. T. McDonald,
attired as a colored mammy, was the
accompanist. The choruses were ren-
dered with excellent effect. The cornet
solo by Miss Jones was one of the rich
features of amusement, especially as
Miss Jones is not an expert with the
instrument. As to the key she said
she would play it in Kinau, but the
other end man objected and said she
should play it in Kihel. Miss Jones re-
plied that was too low. The take off
on the Florida sextette was presented
by Misses Dillingham, Jones and
Lindsay as the girls in holokus, and
Misses Charlotte Hall and Jeanette
Pierce and Mrs. Camp as the gentle-
men.

Miss Edna Kelley scored a hit with
the solo, "Everybody is awfully good
to me, don'tcherknow," as she did also
with "The Languid Man." Miss Love
rendered the solo portion of the "Su-
wannee River." Miss Lillian Waity sang
the "Bamboo Tree" in pikaninny cos-
tume; and Misses Jones and Kelley
gave a laughable duet, a topical hit on
Bob Wilcox. The clog dance by Flo-
rence Lyons was heartily applauded.
"The American Girl" was sung by
Mrs. C. B. Cooper, who gave the solo
parts in an exquisite manner, and the
chorus was rendered by Miss Pierce
as the New York girl, dressed in a
raglan and dragging a plaster-of-paris
dog behind her; Marion Dillingham as
the Boston girl, Charlotte Hall, the
Hilo girl in olskins, and Jean Lind-
say as the Honolulu girl in a holoku.

Miss Alice Jones was the leading
spirit in the production of the minstrel
show, writing nearly all of the topical
songs, arranging the skits, and getting
the show to go with a snap from start
to finish. The performance was given
by Y. W. C. A. members in aid of the
Waihiwa Vacation Home fund.

OAHU.			
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	46.79	38.00
Kaliokahua (Castle)	50	38.71	28.00
Makiki Reservoir	120	48.69	.....
U. S. Naval Station	6	38.41	.....
Replogian Park	10	26.04	22.94
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	255	101.44	.....
Manoa (Rhodes Gardens)	350	(163.27)	.....
Insane Asylum	30	46.73	37.23
Kalihi-uka	485	125.07	.....
Nuuanu (Hall)	50	48.13	39.53
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	77.14	63.29
Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.)	405	79.48	81.44
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850	191.11	128.90
Laniakua (Nahuia)	1150	121.79	.....
Tantalus Heights			
(Frear)	1350	128.92	.....
Waimanalo	300	58.67	38.04
Maunawili	300	102.95	.....
Kaneohe	100	62.16	.....
Ahuimanu	350	109.83	77.12
Kahuku	25	44.83	32.36
Waialua	37	27.26	.....
Wahiawa	900	41.14	.....
Ewa Plantation	60	25.41	20.09
U. S. Magnetic Sta.	45	22.54	.....
Waipahu	200	29.72	.....
Moanalua	15	44.77	.....
KAUAI.			
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	68.40	40.28
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	71.48	45.23
Lihue (Kukuaa)	1000	126.38	.....
Keala	15	62.49	37.00
Kilauea Plantation	325	104.28	69.90
Hanalei	10	161.45	87.74
Waialua	32	15.05	24.18
Eleele	150	30.59	.....
Wahiawa Mt.	3000	217.31	.....
McBryde	850	75.37	.....
Lawai (Gov. Road.)	450	86.85	.....
Lawai West	225	(51.00)	.....
Mail stations are many of them comparatively new; consequently, no normals.			
* January and February interpolated from Nahaiku 900.			
CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.			
♦ ♦ ♦			
The Territorial Entomologists, pursuing the war upon lantana, have a plan to build a number of houses for pest destroying bugs at the government nursery and inaugurate a campaign against all the fruit pests that infest the islands.			



SUMNER TO HAVE HISTORIC CARGO

The United States transport Sumner, which is reported to have sailed a few days since from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu, en route to New York via the Suez Canal, will probably carry from Manila to Spain one of the most historic, and at the same time, gruesome cargoes, ever consigned to the hold of an American ship. When the warship Reina Christina, flagship of Admiral Montojo, who was in command of the Spanish fleet, was sunk in Manila bay by Dewey on May 1, 1898, was floated on April 12, the skeletons of about eighty of her crew were found in the hull. One skeleton is believed to have been that of an officer, as a sword was lying by his side. Capt. Couden, who was here about a year ago in command of an American warship, took charge of the remains and intended giving them an American naval funeral. The Spanish residents of Manila objected, and expressed a desire to have the skeletons shipped to Spain for interment. As the request will doubtless be granted, the transport Sumner may be assigned to the duty of conveying them to Spain as the vessel has to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar in order to cross the Atlantic to New York. If this program is carried out the remains will reach Cadiz in July.

Naval Titles Changed.

The titles of the officers who command the American Asiatic fleet and its two wings have been changed. Heretofore they have been known as Commander-in-Chief, and Senior and Junior Squadron Commanders, and in future the official titles will be Commander-in-Chief United States Asiatic Fleet, Commander Philippine Squadron Asiatic Fleet, and Commander Northern Squadron United States Asiatic Fleet.

Minnesota for Honolulu.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 26.—In the presence of thousands of spectators, including many visitors from New York, Boston, and other cities, the steamship Minnesota, the largest vessel ever built in this country, and the greatest cargo carrier in the world, was launched at the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company at Groton.

The vessel will be engaged on journeys from Seattle to Honolulu, 2,300 miles, and from Honolulu to Yokohama, 3,500 miles. She will steam at a speed of about 14 knots per hour, and being so large will be very steady, even in the worst weather.

Shipping Notes.

(From Monday's duty.)

The Claudine arrived from Maui yesterday with a small cargo.

The American brig Galilee, Captain Treanor, sailed from Kahului for Fanning Island on April 24.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports 48,042 bags of sugar on Kauai awaiting shipment. The steamer brought 6,000 bags to Honolulu.

Purser McNamara of the Ke Au Hou reports from Kauai 138,665 bags of sugar awaiting shipment, of which 95,500 belongs to the Makee Sugar Company.

SAIL TOMORROW.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, probably sail in evening.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient, sail about noon.

SAIL TODAY.

Schr. Kawahana, Ulunahale, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.

Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, about noon.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, probably sail about 3 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Aloha on the Way.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 14.—The schooner Aloha, Captain Frye, sailed tonight for the Hawaiian Islands. She is laden with lumber from Port Ludlow, consigned to Hilo and Lahaina.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

When Scott's Emulsion makes a consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consumption.

The weight is the measure of the consumptive's condition. Every pound of weight gained is a matter for congratulation.

Exactly what goes on inside to make the consumptive gain weight when taking Scott's Emulsion is still a mystery.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs, too, that reduces the cough and the inflammation.

More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

For all stages of the disease Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

LEGISLATURE IS ON THE LAST DAY OF REGULAR SESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

We find, on examining the records, that there were 199 sentenced, of which 25 only were sentenced to both fine and imprisonment, while J. A. Cummins was the sole person who was sentenced to only a fine and who paid the same.

"If it is right and just that J. A. Cummins should be reimbursed, then all who were imprisoned under sentence by the court martial have just claims for damages for having been imprisoned.

"It is not necessary that we should go into the details of the trials by court martial in 1895. It is recent history, and all are familiar with the facts.

"Your committee does not favor the proposition of reimbursing those who were sentenced by said court martial. We would say to those in the Senate who favor the proposition of reimbursing J. A. Cummins that the resolution is not in proper shape for appropriating money. It is a resolution addressed only to the Senate, who have no power to appropriate money without joint action by the House and Governor.

"We recommend that the resolution be laid on the table."

The report of the committee was adopted.

A recess was declared to allow the Senate to be photographed.

The adverse report of the Miscellaneous Committee on the fern and mail bill was read. To be taken up with the bill.

The Public Expenditures Committee reported against the adoption of the House resolution providing that the Hawaiian silver plate be turned over to the two princes. The committee cites the finding of two commissions, the evidence of A. S. Clegghorn and C. P. Iauken, and quotations from the Polynesian as showing that the silver was presented to the state by Louis Napoleon, and not to the king. The committee finds also that the silver replaced by Kalakaua in Boston was bought by the government, and not from his private purse. The committee says that the silver "is legally and morally the property of the Territory of Hawaii," and recommends that the plate be placed in the Bishop Museum for safe keeping.

The Governor's veto of the municipal bill was read and upon motion of Senator Brown action was deferred until today.

Senator Dickey introduced a bill remedying the defects in the jury law as pointed out by the Governor. Read for first time.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Isenberg band resolution.

THE LONG BILL.

Senator C. Brown moved that the Long bill be taken up. He said that as

the House bill providing for an agricultural college in Oahu. He said the college would be in the woods and inaccessible. Kalauokalani moved that it pass. McCallister pointed out various inconsistencies, and wanted it to go through committee. Wilcox called attention to the section permitting any one to stay at the farm ten days free of charge. "Why, it will be a free hotel," he said. The bill went to the Educational Committee, of which Senator Wilcox is chairman.

The House bill providing for exemption of wages passed third reading 9 to 2. Kaohi and Kalauokalani voting in the negative.

CHINESE FUND AGAIN.

Senator Brown asked for a reconsideration of the Chinese Fund bill, and proposed an amendment providing that the Treasurer be requested to invest \$150,000 in the fire claims bonds. Senator Baldwin said that the government would have to sell the bonds below par. McCallister offered an amendment to permit the Treasurer to sell the bonds at not less than par. Brown said that the bonds were not worth more than 85%.

The amendment carried for the investment of \$100,000 in bonds and to permit the Treasurer to resell them within five years.

The Puna Park bill passed second reading; also the House bill to provide against embezzlement.

Senator Baldwin offered a resolution for a new conference on the emergency bill, but he was ruled out of order.

On motion of Achi action on the Puna water and other vetoes was postponed until this afternoon.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill. Read what this citizen says:

The Rev. J. Nua o' Kawaiahaio informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 25 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained could be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Steamers Due in Port.

The steamship Sonoma from the Colonies is expected to arrive this forenoon, and she will sail a few hours after arrival for San Francisco. The following passengers are booked for the Sonoma:

James Dickson, George Arnold, Mr. Chalmers, F. W. Milverton, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Mrs. M. B. Sanderson and two children, S. Peck, Mrs. M. Davey, Mrs. T. H. Davies and maid, Miss H. Keany, Mrs. F. M. Lechner, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Scholl, L. Vinder Horst, Mrs. W. M. Giffard, Miss Giffard, Mrs. H. G. Middlethitch, L. S. Hoyt, Miss M. E. Hoyt, A. C. Hoyt, F. G. Noyes, Mrs. J. W. Rankin, Miss Florence Depay, Capt. and Mrs. Searles and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton, Mrs. Wray Taylor and two children, A. K. Jones, Dr. J. S. Moffat and wife, P. G. Wooster, Mrs. H. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, C. J. Rittenhouse, David Dowsett, Mr. Heath, Frank Jenifer, Miss Florence Osborn, W. A. Harbison, S. Peck and two daughters.

The Hongkong Maru with two days' later news than that received by the Nevada is due this afternoon from San Francisco.

the municipal bill had been vetoed that this bill might be amended to conform with the Governor's objections so that it would be signed.

An amendment by Brown makes health matters subject to the Territorial Board of Health. A second amendment by the same Senator compels the city attorney to have been a resident of the city seven years instead of five.

Achi moved to strike out reference to wharves, landings, etc. Carried.

A change is made to permit the collection of licenses by the city, which otherwise under the repeal of the county act cannot be collected.

McCallister offered an amendment providing that no leases shall be made by the city for a longer period than thirty years, which carried. Dickey's amendment to regulate the employment of prisoners in the county jail also carried.

The bill passed third reading 12 to 2. C. Brown and Wilcox voting no, and Baldwin being absent.

A recess was taken until 7:30 to allow the bill to be amended in order to be sent to the House.

EVENING SESSION.

The House "Chinese Fund" bill passed second reading without opposition.

Senator McCallister moved to table the House bill providing for an agricultural college in Oahu. He said the college would be in the woods and inaccessible. Kalauokalani moved that it pass. McCallister pointed out various inconsistencies, and wanted it to go through committee. Wilcox called attention to the section permitting any one to stay at the farm ten days free of charge. "Why, it will be a free hotel," he said. The bill went to the Educational Committee, of which Senator Wilcox is chairman.

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A quick cure for all pains, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frostbites, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Chills, Headache, Stiff Joints, Weak Backs, Sciatica, Cramps, Colic and all acute pain external or internal. It relieves instantly and quickly cures the cause. Just the remedy to keep in the house for sudden attacks. A bottle at hand is better than a doctor miles away.

Kickapoo Oil

KNOCKS OUT NEURALGIA

"After many weeks of suffering from Neuralgia and Neuralgic Headaches, without finding any relief, I grasped at Kickapoo Oil as a last resort. A few applications cured me and I recommend it to every one who has Neuralgia or Headaches only don't wait and suffer as I did, but try it promptly and be convinced."—Mrs. F. F. Kelleher, 290 Richmond St., St. Paul, Minn.

"I used Kickapoo Indian Oil for Headaches and it stops them in a few minutes. For Headaches and Colds, I never found as good a medicine."—Mrs. Kate Bowers, Nokomis, Ill.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

ROBSON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

JAP ROBBER HAS A DEN IN LANTANA

(Continued from page 5.)

There are twenty applicants for one particular piece, and each of the twenty is most desirous to obtain that lot and will be satisfied with no other.

Yesterday the Republican Executive Committee of the district met at Kahului and endorsed G. K. Kunikau as a successor to the late S. E. Kalekiau as second district magistrate of Wailuku.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. King are at the Makawao residence of Hon. S. E. Kalekiau. Mr. King is inspecting Makawao schools.

Miss L. E. Wilcox is a guest of Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakua.

The Aloha Lodge, K. of P., of Wailuku has an enrollment of 70 members.

The weather is quite dry and is extremely warm today.

VISITING CARDS 50c PER 100. Send 2c stamp today for type style book and samples. Mercantile Printing Company, general printers, rulers and book binders. Box 591, Honolulu.

FOR SALE.

A SET OF FOWLER'S STEAM plow machinery consisting of a pair of 14 horse traction engines, balance plow, heavy and medium cultivators, and harrow.

The plant is in use breaking a salt marsh in California; but will finish the work in June and will be sold for half its cost in England.

Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS, 320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal. 6452

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 20, 1900, made by Herbert C. Austin, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to May T. Wilcox, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 207, pages 324 to 326, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction by I. E. Ray at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, consists of:

1. All that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent (Grant) Number 252, situated at the junction of Ponehewa and Pleasant streets, E. homaka ana ma ka hula alanal e holo ana laka e pili ana ke alanal Ponehewa, Hem. 44' Kom. 25 Kap. alaila Hem. 35 1/2 HIK. 153 Kap. e pili ana ma ka alana o Kalaui; alaila holo i ka Ak. 44' HIK. 215 Kap.; alaila Ak. 25 1/2 Kom. 153 Kap. e pili ana ma alanal Pleasant a hiki i kahi i homaka ai. Maloko oia apana aina Ekolu Hapaha Eka, o aku a emai paha, and being one-half of the House Lot described in deed from S. W. Pa to Mary Hanuna, dated June 6, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 155, pages 405, 406 and 407.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ponehewa in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of said Royal Patent (Grant) No. 252, beginning at the East corner of Beckie Brewster's Lot, now owned by said Herbert C. Austin, and running:

South 44° W. 215 feet along said lot; South 35° 1/2 E. 153 feet; North 44° E. 215 feet along Chinese Cemetery; North 35° 1/2 W. 153 feet along Pleasant street to place of beginning. Containing an area of three-fourths of an acre more or less; and being the same premises described in deed of Mary Hanuna to said Herbert C. Austin dated December 16, 1895, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 155, page 404.

3. All that tract of land and premises situate at Kaunama, District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kaunama Lot No.

22, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest angle of Lot 21, the boundary runs by true bearings, North 2584 feet along Lot 21 to a pile of stones near Red XXI XXII at North angle in middle branch of flow; South 55° 03' W. 1450 feet along boundary of Crown Lands of Ponehewa; South 60° 13' W. 2343 feet along same to a pile of stones marked XXII on main flow; South 25° 46' W. 655 feet along flow to pile of stones at the Southwest angle from which point the Hawaiian Government survey (triangle) 2nd Station "Waluhamaulua" bears true, distant... feet; East true 3516 feet along South branch of flow to the initial point, containing an area of 116.00 acres and being the same land described in Patent No. 4266 (Grant) on time payment to J. W. Bergstrom, dated December 16, 1898.

4. All that tract or parcel of land situate in the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Lot Number 8 of Hamakua Homesteads, and being more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 4063 to M. M. Gosmao, and by said Gosmao conveyed to I. E. Ray by deed dated December 16, 1898, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 189, pages 86 and 87, and in deed from said I. E. Ray to the said Herbert C. Austin by deed dated June 15, 1900, recorded in said Registry in Liber 210, page 129. This land has an area of 15 acres and is planted in cane.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dated Honolulu, April 16, 1903.

MAY T. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

2479

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